

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1594.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(Established 25 years.)

**IMPERIAL WELSH SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The prominent points of interest and merit in these quarries are 6½ per cent. interest on capital paid up for the two first years of working, and (estimated) 25 to 30 per cent. net profits the third year. Quality unexceptionable (see various corroborative letters in Journal). Quantity inexhaustible; unusual facilities for shipping; low expenditure; scientific and experienced management; slabs cost 18s., and saleable at 40s. to 50s. a ton; slates in same proportion; demand unlimited. Waste (or "top") disposed of with greatest facility. Ample water-power for sawing and planing slabs, and for all other purposes. Royalty very low; slates, 1-20th; slabs, 1s. per ton.

Prospectuses forwarded on application, and information given on all details required. Samples of the produce may also be inspected at Mr. Crofts's office, and small specimens furnished for transmission by "Pattern Post" to any part of the United Kingdom free.

**BRITISH MINES.**—East Lovell is now the cheapest tin share in the market, dividend, as usual, next month. North Trekerby in good demand, and safe. Other shares to BUY.—Chiverton Moor, Great North Laxey, Vor, Tincroft, Ding Dong. Bankers: The National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

**ONE MILLION STERLING** loss of capital in one Joint-Stock Company would have purchased the cream of all the SLATE QUARRIES in Wales, and paid, after one or two years' working, 20 to 30 per cent. income for an indefinite period of years. See advertisement above. JAMES CROFTS.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Bedford United, 2s.; 5 Buller, 2s.; 20 Crebtor, 20 Chiverton, 2s.; 40 Calbeck Fells, 1s.; 20 Chontales, 2s.; 20 East Caradon, 2s.; 5 Clifford, 20 Drake Walls, 1s.; 25 East Jane, 10 East Carn Brea, 2s.; 20 East Grenville, 2s.; 20 East Rosewarne, 2s. 6d.; 50 East Bertha, 7s.; 50 East Gunnslake (Chitlers), 20 Frank Mills, 2s.; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 2s.; 40 Great Bury, 50 Great North Laxey, 2s.; 5 Great Vor, 2s.; 50 Great South Chiverton, 5s. 6d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.; 5 Great Vor, 2s.; 10 Minera Union (new shares), 2s.; 5 Harriet, 6s.; 5 Mary Ann, 2s.; 50 New Wheel Marthas, 12s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, 2s.; 20 North Trekerby, 2s.; 20 North Downs, 2s.; 25 New Wheel Lovell, 2s.; 50 Prince of Wales, 6s.; 20 South Darren, 2s.; 20 Rosewarne United, 2s.; 20 Royalton, 10s. 6d.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 2s.; 20 Rosewarne Consols, 2s.; 20 St. Just United, 2s.; 5 Sparrow Moor, 2s.; 20 South Condurrow, 2s.; 20 Tolvadden; 10 Trencorm, 2s.; 100 Worthing, 14s.; 50 West Wheel Vor, 12s. JAMES LANE is a BUYER of Devon Wheel Lopes.

**MR. LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange) BUYS** and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.  
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

**MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER** for March (published on Wednesday last) should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent., or to review the state of the markets for the preceding month. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, and sold by Messrs. Pott and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

**MR. LELEAN recommends the immediate purchase of Great Laxey,** Central Snailbeach, Rosewarne Consols, Trelyon, Wheel Margery, East Laxey, Great North Laxey, and Great South Chiverton.

Mr. LELEAN refers correspondents to his remarks in this day's Journal, p. 149.  
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., March 9, 1866.

**GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience),** Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS IN MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest dealing prices:

Latest prices.	Latest prices.
Chiverton Moor ..... £ 6½ - 6½	Frontino and Bolivia ..... 28s 9d - 31s 3d
Chiverton ..... 7½ - 7½	Great Wheel Vor ..... 28 - 28½
Clifford Amalgamated ..... 15½ - 16	Marke Valley ..... 4 - 4½
East Caradon ..... 8 - 8½	North Trekerby ..... 3 - 3½
East Wheel Lovell ..... 9½ - 10½	West Chiverton ..... 74 - 78

George Rice's recent recommendations of several mines for a great rise in price have been fully confirmed; there are a few others still overlooked, which he can confidently recommend for a great and immediate rise.

G. Rice is not in the habit of publishing his views upon the merits or demerits of the various mines now before the public, but he is always prepared to advise his clients when to buy or sell to their advantage, and in many mines he is prepared to share profits or loss upon his advice.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS** in the gold mines, at close prices. Money advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of London.

**MESSRS. McNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,**  
7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

**WILLIAM SEWARD,**  
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,** STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** has BUSINESS to TRANSACT, in the FOLLOWING MINES, for cash or time on:

Bedford United.	East Carn Brea.	Marke Valley.
Bryn Gwig.	East Gunnslake.	North Trekerby.
Brixham Hematite.	Frontino and Bolivia.	North Rosekar.
Calbeck Fells.	Gawton United.	Wheat Rose.
Chiverton Moor.	Great North Laxey.	Wheat Seton.
Chontales.	Hallenbeagle.	Wheat Bassett.
Central Snailbeach.	Hugon.	Wheat Chiverton.
East Russell.	Lady Bertha.	Wheat Grenville.

Parties who sold Great Vor last week on my recommendation can buy back at 2s per share less. I am still a SELLER for time on below present market prices. AN OFFER WANTED for Bedol-Aur, St. Day United, Rosewarne United, and Central Miners.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend three mines safe for a great rise within the next three months, and has no objection to guarantee half loss for half profit.  
March 9, 1866. Bankers: Bank of London.

**SHARES WANTED** in the FOLLOWING MINES.

State number and lowest price:—	Copper Hill.
East Bassett.	Kitty (Lolant).
St. Ives Consols.	North Dolcoath.
South Frances.	
Margaret.	

H. B. RYE.  
77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, E.C.

**MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,** continues to deal at close market prices in all DIVIDED and good sound PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

W. TREGELLAS calls the attention of his friends to the Taguairi Gold Mine (Limited), Brazil, in 50,000 shares of £2 each. Deposit 5s. per share on application. No call to be made at a less interval than three months, or to exceed 5s. per share, neither is it anticipated that more than £1 per share in all will ever be required. Shares are largely subscribed for, and W. TREGELLAS has only a very limited number for distribution amongst his friends at par.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.**—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE MINING and OTHER SHARES, at net prices, as usual.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS** in Chontales, Frontino and Bolivia, Quebrada, Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro, United Mexican, and Gawton.

**NEW GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.**—I allude to this undertaking in my "WEEKLY CIRCULAR" of yesterday, Friday, 9th March, No. 361, vol. VIII., and I am now making up a list of applications, which are likely to be very numerous. A large number of shares are already bespoken, and I am prepared to receive names for my list. The company is being formed in the same office from which emanated the Foreign Lands and the Chontales Gold Company.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street.

**FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD COMPANY.**—Important information on these mines appears in "PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday, Friday, 9th March, No. 361. Price 6d. each copy. PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.**

Railways.	Banks.	English Funds.
Financial.	Foreign Funds.	Discount.
Steamship.	Loan.	Docks.
Ironworks.	Gas.	Water Works.
Insurance.	Telegraph.	Hotel.
Marine Insurance.	Land.	Irrigation.
Foreign Mines.	Cornish Mines.	Devon Mines.

And other public companies.

**MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at net prices for cash or for fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at net prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest possible market prices of the day.

Twenty-one years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Nineteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINE SHAREDEALER, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.**

Prospectuses, with interesting particulars relating to the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company's property, sent free by post upon application, the shares in which are deserving the attention of anyone having capital to invest, as there is every probability of their going to a very high premium. EDWARD COOKE deals in these shares, and of Frontino and Bolivia, either as BUYER or SELLER, at market prices; also in Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase shares.

SELLER of 1 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights share. DEALER in Nevada Investment shares. Every information afforded relative to the above.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses of the Hollybush Colliery and Coke Company, and also of the Imperial Welsh Slate and Slab Company (Limited) sent free on application.

March 9, 1866. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

**WILLIAM WARD,**  
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**THOMAS HAMILTON, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
1, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

**MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,**  
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheel Bailer, and West Caradon shares.

**MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CO., SHAREDEALERS,** 7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, recommend an immediate purchase in Clowance Wood Mining shares, as the best speculation in Cornwall. Special and latest reports, and information, forwarded on application.

Pedon-and-a and Sparrow shares are also recommended.

Stocks and shares of every kind bought and sold.

**MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.** (Member of the Mining Exchange), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, and MINING SHARES, at the closest market prices.

Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

Mr. G. D. SANDY's "Circular" is now ready, gratis on application.

**MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.** (Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Continues to execute orders entrusted to him at the closest net prices:—

Closing prices.	Closing prices.
Chiverton Moor ..... £ 6½ - 6½	Chontales Gold ..... 2½ - 2½ pm.
Condurrow ..... 37½ - 38½	North Trekerby ..... 3 - 3½
Clifford ..... 15½ - 16	Hington Down ..... 4½ - 4½
Great North Laxey ..... 2½ - 2½	East Caradon ..... 7½ - 8½

Mr. HUME is in a position to recommend two or three mines which must have a great rise in price during the ensuing season.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. H. WADDINGTON, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

WEST CHIVERTON.—The lode is now being cut in the 100 fm. level, and as far as seen is equally as rich as in the 90 over. Shares are £75 to £80, while Chiverton Moor to the west, towards which all the rich deposits of West Chiverton (which are neither small or trifling, but will give immense profits) are dipping. For investment or rise H. WADDINGTON knows no better share.

CHIVERTON MOOR shares close £64, 7, and are exceedingly scarce. For investment or rise H. WADDINGTON knows no better share.

CHONTALES gold shares are worth attention at the present reduced prices.

**WILLIAM MICHELL** has the following SHARES to DISPOSE OF, at market prices:—

100 Great Wheel Basy.	50 Wheel Grenville.	60 East Grenville.
50 Hallenbeagle.	100 North Trekerby.	100 Chontales.
200 Frontino and Bolivia.	100 East Russell.	20 Chiverton Moor.
50 Great North Laxey.	20 Great Wheel Vor.	10 Bryn Gwig.
20 East Caradon.	6 Great Laxey.	

Apply at 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.**

BUSINESS TRANSACTED at close net prices in BANKS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and ALL OTHER STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Advice given as to the best paying investments. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE:—**

20 Great Laxey.	20 Chiverton.	20 Chiverton Moor.
10 Nangiles.	150 East Grenville.	5 West Chiverton.
5 Clifford.	20 East Russell.	100 Rosewarne Consols.
70 Great North Laxey.	5 South Crofty.	

Sellers please state lowest price for cash.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend for permanent investment Great Laxey, West Chiverton, Central Snailbeach, South Crofty, North Trekerby, and Clifford Amalgamated. For speculation:—Chiverton Moor, Rosewarne Consols, East Grenville, Great North Laxey, East Russell, Great Fortune, North Jane, and East Chiverton.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Alliance, Lothbury.

**THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY.**

Bankers: The Agra and Masterman's Bank.

This Agency has the following SHARES ON SALE at the middle market price of the day, free of commission:—

CHONTALES,  
FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA,  
WASHOE,  
YUDANAMUTANA,  
GREAT NORTH LAXEY.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.  
No. 12, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,**  
6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,** 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS** in Chontales, Calbeck Fells, and Frontino, for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

**MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL,**  
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,  
26, THROGMORTON STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD-STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** DEALER in MINING and OTHER SHARES, also in those temporarily unsaleable.

Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Chontales.	Clifford Amalgamated.	Central Snailbeach.
West Sharp Tor.	Great North Laxey.	North Chiverton.
West Caradon.	Hollybush.	Dale (Limited).
East Caradon.	South Callington.	Frontino (Limited).
Great Vor.	New Trebarget.	Calbeck Fells.

Mr. REYNOLDS does not advertise shares for sale at fixed prices, but nevertheless is prepared to deal on as reasonable terms as anyone who do.

Mr. REYNOLDS has also business in the financial and other companies, including Credit Foncier and Mobilier, and Imperial Land Company of Marcellies, cash or time.

March 9, 1866.

**WEST SHARP TOR.**—Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS has SPECIAL BUSINESS, both as BUYER and SELLER.

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, March 10, 1866.

**DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares, both as BUYER and SELLER.—3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, March 10, 1866.

**MR. J. B. REYNOLDS** directs attention to his letter, which will be found on page 149 of this week's Journal.

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, March 10, 1866.

**MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 11 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

50 Chontales, £2 6s. prem.	75 North Downs, 2s.	25 East Carn Brea, £3½.
85 St. Nib. Laxey, £2 12s.	70 Frontino, 6s. prem.	75 Calbeck Fells, 5s. 6d. prem.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £4 5s.	40 North Chiverton.	60 Pentden, 6s. 3d.
20 So. Darren, £3 5s.	40 Crebtor, 18s. 6d.	100 Prince of Wales, 6s.
30 Lady Bertha, 10s. 3d.	30 Anglo-Brazilian, 1s. 3d.	10 Stray Park, £2½.
25 Cape Copper, £4 6s. 3d.	prem.	10 Great Laxey, £20½.
10 Tincroft, £14½.	35 No. Trekerby, £3 5s. 6d.	20 Don Pedro, ½ prem.
5 East Bassett, £2½.	5 Ding Dong, £1½.	40 East del Rey, 22s.
50 North Bassett, 7s. 6d.	5 Great Vor, £2½.	40 East Condurrow, 36s. 3d.
5 North Rosekar, £11½.	20 East Russell, £2½.	20 Fortuna, £3 1s. 3d.
40 East Grenville, £3½.	5 Providence, £32.	50 St. John del Rey, £5½.
60 Bottle Hill, 3s. 3d.	20 Wh. Grenville, £2 18 9	50 South Grenville, 4s. 6d.
50 North Crofty, 17s. 6d.	40 Valantigoria, 1s 3d. prem.	15 Marke Valley, £1½.
40 Rosewarne Utd., 14s 6d.	20 Washoe Gold, 10s. 6d.	45 St. So. Tolgus, 17s.
50 East Rosewarne, £33.	35 Gonnarnes, 28s. 6d.	20 Great Bury, 37s. 6d.
10 Clifford, £16½.	5 Treawny, £14½.	10 East Lovell, £2½.

1 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights.

**MR. J. P. ENDEAN, SHAREDEALER, &c., of 25 years' experience, DEALS, and NEGOCIATES the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES** in Mines, Banks, Hotels, Water-works, Bridges, Canals, and every other marketable security, at net prices, for cash or the fortnightly settling.

5, Finsbury Chambers, London-wall, E.C.

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT OFFICES, No. 3, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**

**MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, and railway shares, &c. NEW CLIFFORD MINE.—I strongly recommend the purchase of these shares. The new engine went to work on Thursday, the 1st of March (see report in this day's Mining Journal).

MATTHEW GREENE is a buyer of Great North Laxey, at £2 8s. 3d.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—In reply to Messrs. Watson and Cuell's assertion that my letter of Feb. 17 was false and devoid of truth, I beg to observe that I am prepared to substantiate my remarks in every particular. I never wrote to any shareholder offering less than 30s., and to many I offered 33s. 6d. As for the rise in the price of the shares, I think the shareholders are indebted to me for the advance that has taken place, as little or any notice was taken of the mine until I made a market by offering to buy. I repeat that the returns of Great Laxey were exaggerated, by stating them to be £70,000 for the year at the very time the statement sent from the office of the company stated them at £56,000 only. In conclusion, I may observe that no communications expressing indignation or disgust have as yet reached me; on the contrary, I have added considerably to my list of clients, in consequence of my offer to purchase these shares.

(Signed) MATTHEW GREENE.

**MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**IMPERIAL WELSH SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED)** as a safe investment. These shares should be applied for immediately.

HOLLYBUSH COAL AND COKE COMPANY (Limited), with a guaranteed minimum dividend of 10 per cent., are safe for a rise of 50 per cent. Mr. BATTERS is prepared to deal in these shares, at ½ prem.

NORTH DOLCOATH, by the judicious management of the agents and directors in continuing to sink the shaft, seems on the eve of a great discovery. Shares should be purchased at once for a great rise.

**IMPERIAL WELSH SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Having made myself fully acquainted with the bona fides of this property, the value of which I believe to be much understated, I can with safety recommend it to the investing public, and with a minimum guaranteed dividend of 6½ per cent. it does not partake of a speculation. Prospectuses, with all particulars, will be forwarded free on application to Mr. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Mining Sharebroker, 13, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

**MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,**  
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE SNAEFFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE EAST SNAEFFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE REINNE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

**TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, &c.—CAMBORNE VEAS ASSAY OFFICE** (in close proximity to the railway station). Messrs. A. E. and N. W. PRINCE.

Samples sent to the above office will be attentively assayed, and produce for sale the following day, if required.

**MESSRS. A. E. AND N. W. PRINCE, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.**

Being in the immediate neighbourhood of the most important mining district in Cornwall, and intimately acquainted with the managers and agents of mines, should be consulted as to the best paying and speculative investments.

PRINCE and Co. are always in a position to purchase or dispose of shares in any marketable mine, at close prices, free of commission.

Orders executed with promptitude.





## Original Correspondence.

## OIL AND COKE FROM COAL AND SLACK.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "H. J. C.," whose letter appeared in the Journal of Feb. 24, is very far wide in his surmises; but I will try to put the invention before him in a few plain words. It is, ordinary coking ovens, so constructed, arranged, and worked, that the gaseous matter at present consumed is procured as coal oil, and the coke is such as ordinary coking ovens produced, with the difference that softer or harder coke (from smithy to blast-furnace coke) can be got at the will of the operator, and the yield is also much larger. For the plan of these ovens, and the mode of working them, I beg to refer him to the patent published in Jan., 1866, a copy of which he can get from the Commissioner of Patents Office, Chancery-lane, London. Your correspondent appears to think that if the oil-producing matter is expelled from coal its coking properties are destroyed, and he is by no means singular in this respect. I was told a short time ago by a man of considerable experience in the working of coking ovens, that if I succeeded in converting a charge of slack that had been exhausted of its oil-producing properties into blast-furnace coke he would eat it; in a few hours this change was effected, I need hardly say he did not try his digestive organs upon it. All the volatile matter in coking coal, capable of being condensed into oil, may be expelled by distillation, without at all affecting its conversion into hard blast-furnace coke, which change is effected by properly regulated combustion. Perhaps an example will show more clearly my meaning. Let your correspondent take an ordinary cast-iron retort, used for distilling oil from coal, charge it, work the charge in the usual manner at the proper temperature for oil making, and get all the oil he can out of the charge; when this is done prepare to draw the charge, but instead of doing so merely take a sample of the coke or cinder that remains. Put the door again on the front of the retort, leaving sufficient space to admit air enough into the retort to allow combustion to occur; let this condition of things continue until the mass in the retort is of a bright red heat: now regulate the door of the retort so as to retard combustion, and after the charge has been submitted to this treatment for a short time, it will be found when drawn to have been changed from a soft spongy cinder into a dense bright coke. Apply this principle to coking ovens, and you have my scheme. (I would remark that this experiment must be tried cautiously, as it is apt to jeopardise the retort.)

My argument is that the volatile products of coal had better be distilled out than burnt out. They must come out before coke can be got. Burn them out and you lose them; distil the coal and you can condense them. Either burnt out or distilled out the condition necessary for producing coke is not altered up to this point. If the coal has got thus far on its way by burning it is continued; if thus far by distillation the process is changed to burning. Therefore, it will be seen that at one time the ovens work under the same conditions as retorts; at another, as ordinary coking ovens, with the difference that the heat evolved by the ignited distilled charges getting converted into coke is made the agent for the distillation of raw charges in other ovens. It will plainly be seen that the yield of coke by my method must be larger, for this reason—none of the fixed carbon of the coal is burnt away in the expulsion of the free carbon by distillation, whereas in the burning away of the volatile products in the ordinary manner it is a matter of necessity that a portion of the fixed carbon is converted into ash.

Your correspondent is quite correct in stating that sufficient Wigan coal capable of producing 1 ton of oil could not be got for 25s.; but I have no doubt he will agree with me in thinking that, considering the source from which I purpose to get the oil, it is quite possible to be sold at that low price, and even then leave a very handsome margin for profit to the producer.

Mineral Oil Works, Aspull, near Wigan, March 1.

## THE RATING OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—In my former letters I think I have answered all the objections that have been raised against the principles I have propounded for Rating Coal Mines. The first proposition made by the Coal Trade was that the "Royalty" or "Mine Rent" alone should be taken as the measure of the annual value of a colliery for the purpose of assessment, such rent to include all the buildings and machinery necessary to work the mine. The "absurdity" of this proposition was seen at once, and it was admitted that if the lessor of the coal *per se* sunk the shaft, put up the buildings, and provided the plant the lessee would be willing to pay an increased rent—*ergo*, the rent of the coal alone does not represent the rent of a current-going colliery.

Next came the objection of a Mr. Thomas, on the ground that the machinery was not rateable; this I think was satisfactorily answered. Then followed an objection by an anonymous writer "Arby," who contended that "no mining plant should be rated until by profits the full outlay for shafts, plant, &c., together with accumulated interest, had been redeemed;" this point was, I think, also satisfactorily disposed of.

The last "plan" for rating mines that I have seen is contained in a paper read by Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S., before the Institute of Mining Engineers, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and published in the *Mining Journal* of Nov. 18, 1865. I think what was said by an eminent lawyer on the principle propounded by the Coal Trade may with equal force be applied to Mr. Greenwell's paper—that it "sets all the rules of the Courts at defiance, and tries to substitute new notions, and no rate founded upon any such principles would be allowed to stand."

Mr. Greenwell contends that the coal is not paid for till it is severed, and when severed that it is stock in trade, and, therefore, not rateable; and he argues that "the machinery of a mine is not rateable, because no amount of repairs would maintain it," and he contends that the rent a tenant would give for a colliery would be what he "would give to the landlord for such fixtures as the previous tenant could not remove; he could not thus become tenant of the machinery at all—he would have to purchase it, and he could only do this in the event of the previous tenant being willing to sell." Of course, if the occupying tenant did not quit the colliery another person could not become a tenant at all; but if the occupying tenant was about to quit he would be bound first to offer the *movable* plant to his lessor at a valuation.

It is very evident that Mr. Greenwell is not conversant with the law of rating, as the superior Courts have decided "that a coal mine should be rated upon the coal produced." (R. v. Attwood, 6 B. and C. 277.) And it has also been decided that the lessee of a colliery is rateable "for his engines;" "that it is immaterial as to rateability whether the landlord or tenant erect the engine, the bargain between the landlord and tenant may be varied on that account, but the occupier is rateable."

Mr. Greenwell also objects to coal mines being rated on an estimate of their net profits, as "it would have the simple effect of converting a poor rate into an income tax." The statute of Elizabeth provides that the inhabitants are to be rated according "to their ability," and it has been decided that their "ability is to be estimated by their profits." Unquestionably a valuation, based upon the net profits, with liberal deductions for interest and tenant's profits, would be the most correct mode of rating coal mines, but for the reason I assigned in my former letters that principle has, for the present, been abandoned.

Mr. Greenwell suggests that the rateable "value of a colliery should be based on such rent as would be given to a landlord for the 'unmovable' plant necessary, on the average of the whole kingdom, to produce the quantity of coal worked at any given colliery." He estimates "the average cost of shafts, engine-houses, and other unmovable plant necessary to produce 30,000 tons per annum, at 10,000l.;" and he proposes to take the gross rent at 6 per cent. on this sum, and to deduct one-sixth for repairs, "thus making the rateable value of collieries 500l. per annum for every 30,000 tons of coals raised." Mr. Greenwell thinks this plan "easy of general application," and "consistent with the Parochial Assessment Act."

It is scarcely worth examining Mr. Greenwell's suggestions, inasmuch as the foundation of his hypothesis is erroneous. He has wholly excluded the produce of the mine, and confined his calculation to the valuation of the unmovable part of the plant, whereas, as I have already shown, the mine must be rated on the produce, and for all buildings and plant attached to the mine, whether movable or "unmovable," and without "considering whether such plant is real or personal property, or whether it belongs to the lessee or lessor, or whether it would go to the heir or executor." (R. v. The Southampton Dock Company, 15 J. P. 145; and R. v. The North Staffordshire Railway Company, 24 J. P., 821.)

Mr. Greenwell's plan is, no doubt, "easy of general application," but at variance not only with the Parochial Assessment Act, but common sense. As well might a uniform rate for houses and shops, according to their size, be adopted, without considering their respective localities; but who would

think it a fair and equitable assessment to rate a house in Regent's Park at the same rent as one in Whitechapel, or a shop in Cheapside at the same rent as one in Shadwell, simply because the houses contained the same number of rooms, or the shops were of the same size? And, no doubt, it would be equally easy to adopt a uniform rate per acre for land, but it would be manifestly unfair to rate the barren moor lands at the same rent per acre as the rich fertile lands of the Lothians; and so it would be equally unfair to rate all collieries at the same rate per ton, irrespective of the quality of the coal, the nature of the seams, and the length of the lead to the place of sale or shipment. I have applied Mr. Greenwell's plan to two collieries, both of which have been valued on the principles explained in my letters. One is a new colliery, with a thick seam of coal, easy to work, and a short lead to the port. The other is an old colliery, with a thin seam, costly to work, and with a lead of nearly 20 miles to the port. Mr. Greenwell's plan of valuing these two collieries would reduce the rateable value of the new colliery, which is making a large profit, by 40 per cent., and increase the rateable value of the old colliery, which is said to be making no profit, by upwards of 15 per cent. The owner of the old colliery would, no doubt, not object to go "hand-in-hand" with the owner of the new colliery in rating, provided he "went hand-in-hand" with him in the profits. I believe it is now generally admitted by all those who have considered the question that the principle adopted in valuing the collieries in this district is correct and reasonable—that is, on the produce of the mine on an average of the workings for the three previous years. The rent of the land occupied by the colliery, a reasonable shaft rent, adding to these a moderate rate of interest on the present value of the buildings, plant, and machinery.

Some questions have been raised as regards the rent or price of the coal. In one case the coal was taken several years ago at 10s. per ton, which coal, it is admitted, is now worth 20s. per ton, and the question is asked should it be rated on the 10s. or the 20s.? This point has been decided in several cases. In one of the earliest cases before the Court it was held that rent paid was "no criterion" of value, and this principle has been the rule of the Courts down to the present time. It is "the present value of a man's estate on which he is to be rated," and not its past or future value. In R. v. the South-Eastern Railway Company, 20 L. J., 138-143, M. Erle, J., said, if an unopened coal mine was let at a rent agreed for on the speculation that it would prove productive, if nothing was obtained the rent would be no evidence of rateable value.

Another question has been raised, and that is, "should the lessee be rated on what has been expended on the colliery, in addition to the coal rent, or on what he has paid for the colliery?" The money expended on the colliery is, like the rent, no criterion of value; in many cases large sums have been expended in collieries which have produced no corresponding profit, and, therefore, in taking a colliery a tenant would "disregard the cost." Then, as to the prices paid for collieries, much stress is laid upon the large sums that have recently been given for collieries, but these prices are, like the rent and cost, no criterion of value, as the purchase-money includes items not rateable; for instance, all the loose stock and the profits of trade, for which, in the present state of the coal trade, no doubt large sums have been asked and given, but for such an outlay no corresponding profit may ever be derived. All the several items necessary to arrive at the gross estimated rental of a current-going colliery should be taken at moderate prices, as the Parochial Assessment Act only requires that all property should be assessed at the rent at which it might reasonably—not extravagantly—be expected to let at.

This brings me to the last consideration—the deduction "for the probable average annual costs of repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the colliery in a state to command such rent." Taking into consideration the usual deduction from the gross rent of other property for repairs and insurance, and looking at the increased risk and danger of colliery property, I have deducted 25 per cent. for the gross rent of collieries. This deduction has the great misfortune to satisfy neither party in the first place. The Coal Trade think it is too little, and in the second some unreasonable assessment committees think it too much: the inference from this fact, I think, is that the deduction is correct.

The coalowners admit that the 25 per cent. is fair as to the repairs and insurance of the colliery, but they ask to have a further deduction for tenants' profits on their floating capital invested in the colliery stock. Now, this would be a perfectly legal and legitimate deduction if the collieries were valued on their net profits, but estimating them on a rental it cannot be allowed. A grocer or draper might on the same grounds ask to have their tenants' profits on their stock deducted from the rent paid to the landlords; this proposition is simply ridiculous, and very fortunately for all concerned it has been disposed of in R. v. Cambridge Gas Co., 8 Ad., and El. 73, it was held "that nothing, of course, should be deducted for profits for calculating the works AT A RENTAL, supposes that the tenant would take the profits into his calculation." On the other hand, one Union Assessment Committee proposes not to allow a deduction from the coal rent, and only to deduct 5 per cent. from the value of the buildings and machinery, on a colliery where such annual value of the buildings and machinery is calculated at not less than 6 per cent. on the cost; this, in my opinion, is most unreasonable.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1857, after hearing evidence from the most eminent and able mining engineers of the day, reported to the House. "That it had been contended with great force that in the assessment of mines the principle should be recognised that the working of a mine of whatever description is the using up of the corpus of the estate, and not of the mere annual produce capable of reproduction."

To give effect to these recommendations of the Select Committee legislative interference is required, as the superior Courts have already decided that the occupiers of coal mines are not entitled to deductions in respect to the using up of the corpus of the estate. (R. v. Attwood and others, 6 B. and C. 277.) I am convinced that without a provision, either to capitalise the royalty rent, or to provide a fund for the maintenance of the royalty rent, mines will be rated in excess of every other description of property; this, I think, is easily proved, for instance—

LAND for every 100l. of capital invested is rated on a rateable value of 2l. 15s.

ORDINARY HOUSES for every 100l. of capital invested are rated on a rateable value of from 5l. to 6l.

MANUFACTORIES for every 100l. of capital invested are rated on a rateable value of 5l.

PUBLIC WORKS (water-works, gas-works, and railways) which are rated on net profits—the rateable value on every 100l. of capital invested ranges from 1l. 15s. to 5l., but in no case do I know where the rateable value exceeds 5l. for every 100l. of capital, even where 10 per cent. dividend is paid.

BUT COAL MINES without the rent is capitalised, or a deduction made to recoup the capital value of the coal rent, the lessee of a colliery for every 100l. of capital value of the coal will be rated on from 8l. 10s. to 10l. It will thus be seen that the lessee of a colliery will be rated in proportion to the capital value of his occupation at treble the rate of land, and double that of the houses and manufactories.

In my last letter I proved that the deduction proposed to the Tynemouth Union from the gross estimated rental of collieries for repairs and insurance would class colliery property with land and farm buildings; but the effect of the last-quoted proposal will be to class and treat land and farm buildings as more hazardous than collieries! To illustrate this, I will take the valuation of the colliery before quoted at 4526l., which will be as follows:—

Coal rent .....	£3513 0 0
Rent of land .....	100 0 0
Present capital value of the colliery & plant 40,000l., at 6 per cent. gross rent .....	2400 0 0

Total gross estimated rental .....	£6013 0 0
From which it is proposed to deduct 5 per cent. from the gross estimated rental of the buildings and machinery for repairs and insurance .....	120 0 0

Leaving the rateable value .....	£5893 0 0
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Now, supposing a gross estimated rental of 6013l. from land, 73 per cent., or 4501l., to be deducted for repairs and insurance, whilst only 120l. is to be deducted for all the risk and dangers incident to this colliery. Argument is not required to demonstrate the gross absurdity of this unreasonable proposition. One parochial party contends that the coal requires no repairs, and cannot be insured; and another that the lessee undertakes to pay, in addition to the coal rent, the cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the coal in a state to command such rent. Of course, the coal requires no repairs, but I do not see because the risk is so great that coal cannot be insured, that on that ground no deduction should be made from the gross estimated rental of the coal. In rating houses, in thousands of cases, they are not insured, but yet the deduction for insurance is made from the rent to arrive at the rateable value; and certainly if such a deduction is made where the lessor voluntarily becomes his own underwriter, I think it ought, in all fairness, also to be made where the lessor is compelled, from the hazardous nature

of his property, to do so. It cannot be denied that the lessor of coal is liable to loss, not only from accidents, but by reason of the risk and dangers incident to mines from both fire and water. Take, for example, Hartley Colliery; the lessor of that colliery lost his coal rent for upwards of three years; and, again, for several years the lessors of the coal on the banks of the Tyne have lost their rents by reason of the collieries being drowned out; and also at Monkwearmouth Colliery, from an accident to the shaft, which cost the lessees several thousand pounds, the lessors also lost their coal rents.

These facts proved, as they can be, and will no doubt be admitted, it clearly establishes the right of the lessee of coal to a reasonable deduction from the gross estimated rental of the coal *per se*, in consideration of the extra risk and danger incident to coal mines.

In R. v. Brograve, 1 Bott., 181, it was argued in rating houses and land that in the matter of deductions "there can be no reason for any distinction between lands and houses;" but Yates, J., said, "As men and judges we cannot but know that there is a great difference between lands and houses, occasioned by the repairs and dangers incident to the latter;" and I would put it, if such a principle influenced the judges in the eighteenth century, what man or judge would, with all the painful experience of the past numerous accidents in collieries, not admit, in the nineteenth century, that there is a great difference between houses and collieries, "occasioned by the dangers incident to the latter," and, therefore, if one-twelfth is deducted from the gross estimated rent of land, and one-sixth from the gross estimated rent of houses, I think that one-fourth is only a reasonable deduction from the gross estimated rent of coal mines. As to the second proposition, that the lessor of a colliery undertakes, in addition to the coal rent, to pay the cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the coal in a state to command such rent, it is simply ridiculous, and I defy the exponents of this "absurd" principle to produce a single case where any lessee undertakes this responsibility. It certainly is a matter of wonder and surprise that two practical gentlemen connected with the coal trade could and would admit as a fact such an erroneous principle.

I have shown that my valuation of the colliery, frequently quoted from time to time at 4526l., is reasonable, whether taken on its rental or its profits; and even if valued on the capital value of the coal, land, and buildings at 5 per cent., on 85,156l., the present admitted capital value of the colliery, including the coal, would give a rateable value of 4257l. It is generally admitted in cases of claims for compensation that it is a safe rule to take the mean between the two extremes. Applying this test to the colliery quoted, the figures will be found as follows:—

The extreme parochial rateable value .....	£5893 0 0
The extreme Coal Trade rateable value .....	2634 0 0
Total .....	£8527 0 0
The mean of these two extremes is .....	£4280 10 0

Or just 6l. 10s. more than I would value this colliery at on its present capital value of the coal, shaft, buildings, and plant. I think I have exhausted this important subject, and I have, therefore, only to thank you and your contemporaries for the opportunity which has been afforded by you and them for discussing this question, and I believe the full and free discussion which it has undergone by the press has contributed in no small degree to prevent the vast colliery interest of the Northern counties from being involved in the costly course of litigation with which at one time it was threatened.—Sunderland, March 5.

THOMAS F. HEDLEY.

## TIN SMELTERS, AND THE PRICE OF TIN.

SIR,—When men are in great trouble they too often attribute their misfortunes to causes which have been in no way instrumental in bringing about the circumstances under which they suffer. This seems to be just the mistake which the Cornish miners are making at this moment, for they will have it that the smelters are the chief cause of the present low price of tin and copper, and that they might, if they would, increase their value; and this they assert in the face of the numerous facts which go to prove the contrary. A remarkable instance, however, of the fallacy of the absurd notion that the smelters desire to crush mining in Cornwall, and to make their profit secure, irrespective of the miners' welfare, has just been brought under public notice; and it should be mentioned, although it has nothing to do with the price of tin, for the simple reason that such acts too often pass unnoticed, even in the district they most seriously affect. Your readers well know what an important mining concern is that worked under the name of the St. Day United Mines. In the working of these mines is not only involved the employment of those labouring in the sett under that name, but also of those employed in numerous adjoining mining concerns; and the number of mouths which directly and indirectly are dependent for food and existence on the St. Day United Mines may be safely estimated at more than 2000. Well, from a variety of causes, but chiefly from the increasing depth of the mine, the great quantity of water in it, and the increased cost of working, and partly also from the low value of metals, the principal shareholders in this great concern determined to "knock" the mine, draw up the machinery, and sell it, as the shares were practically unsaleable, and would not fetch the estimated value of the machinery, much less pay the debts already incurred by the mine. This decision was endorsed by the mining world as most reasonable, and the agents in vain talked of kindly ends, and of the good lodes in the bottom of the mine. The shareholders were deaf to these prospects, and determined to lose no more money in the concern, so they passed a resolution to discontinue the workings. At this juncture the leading members of that family most conspicuous in the neighbourhood for their mining and smelting interests, stepped forward, and bought such a proportion of the shares as gave them the chief voice in the management of the mine; and their first act, after doing this, was to announce that the mine would not be stopped. That the family of Williams, in purchasing so large an interest in these mines, were influenced by a desire to do good rather than to gain profit, is proven by the opinion of the public in the mines, as indicated by the market value of the shares. Let, therefore, praise be given where praise is due, and let "One and All" hope that prosperity may attend a concern in the welfare of which so much is involved.

The above is not a solitary instance of the sorrow and real feeling with which the tin and copper smelters of the West view the depressed condition of the metal markets; but let this feeling be as strong as it may, they (the smelters) are helpless in the present juncture to do any good in raising the value of either metal. Those who are conversant with the metal trade know this but too well, and the following facts are offered to the Cornish miner as demanding his most serious attention, and, if read rightly, must prove that the smelters are totally unable to exercise any appreciable influence on the selling price of either metal.

There can be but one safe principle on which to conduct trade, a principle which it is as necessary for the manufacturer as for the merchant to keep steadily in view. It is to give such a price for the raw material which he intends to manufacture as the market value of the manufactured article will allow of, after repaying the manufacturing cost, and an interest on the capital employed. Applying this simple rule to the question of the value of black tin, there can be no doubt that the smelter must base the purchasing price on the value of metallic tin. Now, the value of every article is the price it will fetch in its best market, a price which must vary with the simple law of supply and demand; whilst however we accept this as the fundamental rule by which values are governed, it is in the present instance necessary to take into account the many other causes which affect the value of metals, amongst which is the inordinate thirst for speculation, which is so important a feature in trade at this time. The undulations produced by speculation are, of course, temporary, as the value of an article must eventually rise or fall to the actual supply in proportion to the consumers' requirements, unless the speculators combine to buy up all that is produced, and in that way maintain such prices as they desire. This last contingency is a most improbable one in the present state of the tin market, and in the face of enormous stocks. Leaving out of consideration, then, the temporary undulations, the result of a speculative move, we have only to look at the actual production of tin, and to compare it with the demand. The quantity of tin now produced in Cornwall is nearly one-quarter part more than it was five years ago, and reaches about 1500 tons a month. That other great source of our tin supplies, the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, of which nobody knows anything very definite, will, alas, continue to send us increasing quantities. From this general increase of supply our stocks have gone on augmenting, so that there is actually at this moment more than 12,000 tons of metallic tin here and on the Continent available for the public markets, an amount nearly double that of our usual stocks at this time of the year. This is not the worst of it, however, for the Dutch Trading Company announce a sale on the 22d inst. of 111,800 slabs of Banca tin in Holland. The time fixed for this sale is three months earlier than usual, an arrangement made to allow of a second autumnal sale of Banca, so that we shall have two sales this



year instead of the usual annual June sale. The quantity disposed of on the last June sale was 168,704 slabs, being an increase of about 20,000 slabs on the June sale of 1864, and of about 50,000 slabs on the sale of 1863. The Dutch Trading Company have now in stock, besides what they offer for sale this month, some 50,000 slabs, and, if we add this to the usual six months arrivals, we may estimate the quantity to be offered in the autumn as quite as large as that offered this month. One word as to how we get rid of all this tin: some 6000 and more tons of it we export in the form of metal, which leaves the larger proportion to be absorbed in manufactures here, and especially in the manufacture of tin-plates. For these America was our largest customer, but during her civil war we lost her almost entirely. Of late she has again purchased pretty largely; but as the bulk of what she used to buy was for the slave population of the South, and as there seems to be quite a dead lock in that part of the States just now, we must not expect a great demand from thence as yet.

After America came India and China, as the great markets for our tin plates, but they hardly buy one-half of what they used to, nor is it likely that they will buy for the present. Is it reasonable, then, that in the face of the enormous stocks, and the increasing supply, which are in no way counteracted by an increasing demand, that the price of tin can go up? It only remains, in conclusion, to add that the enormous increase of foreign tin compels the English smelter to follow its market value in quoting his English tin. Lately, however, the smelters seem to have striven hard and manfully to keep up the price of English as high as possible, and many a laugh have the consumers had at the expense of the English smelters when the latter persistently quoted for their metal a price 10s. per ton above the selling price of Straits tin. To continue to quote their article at such an absurd excess would, as in fact it has done, drive the consumer to use foreign instead of English tin, he having discovered that the one is as good as the other for all practical purposes. It is not too much to say that the English tin smelters have striven right manfully the last year or two, not certainly to make money, but to prevent, if possible, the broadcast misery and trouble which must follow in the West of England the lowering of the price of tin to its actual and real value. MINER.

#### LUBRICATION BY WATER.

SIR,—For some time past the new mode of lubricating axle-bearings by means of water instead of oil or grease has been the great topic of the scientific world. This new system, invented by Messrs. Aerts Brothers, of Brussels, Belgium, has been in working for several months past on the Erie Railroad, to the entire satisfaction of the engineers on the line.

The system, before being applied to the rolling-stock, was first tried in the workshops of the railway on the axle of a fan, which worked during about five months, at a speed varying from 1800 to 2000 rotations a minute, without consuming anything else but a small quantity of water, without heating or wearing in the least, and, therefore, could not leave any doubt as to its efficacy. After this trial, it was immediately applied to two trucks of a travelling-carriage—i.e., to two sets of wheels, using, therefore, eight boxes; and this second trial was as satisfactorily conclusive as the first, for after having run 28,000 miles, or thereabouts, the boxes were found in the most perfect state, and the carriage is still running under the same conditions. The invention has been most favourably received in this country, and our engineers have given every possible facility to the agent of Messrs. Aerts Brothers and Co. for trying the system. The principle upon which it rests has been admitted at once by our engineers, the only objection which arose being as to how the boxes would answer during frost. Now, we have had this year an exceptional winter, and, the cold being very intense, the experiments referred to were made under the most unfavourable circumstances, notwithstanding which it has been proved that the freezing of the boxes does not affect the lubrication in the least, and that, on starting, carriages lubricated with water offer less resistance than when lubricated with any other substance.

Those results plainly show that the new system is as advantageous for cold as for warm climates, and that it leaves nothing to wish for, because not only is the entire saving of grease and oil one of the most momentous points in railway economy, but this is enormously increased by the almost entire absence of wear and tear of bearings and brasses. We learn further, from good authority, that in consequence of those results the different railway companies are taking active measures to apply the system to the whole of their rolling-stock with the shortest possible delay, because the principle, "time is money," is one we Americans never lose sight of. New York, Feb. 14. CORRESPONDENT.

#### SLATE QUARRIES—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.

##### COMPANIES AND PROMOTERS.

SIR,—It is rather amusing to notice how eagerly "Llechen" seizes on my favourable mention of the quality of the slab raised at Glog, and "the three distinct quarries," which phrase, by the way, sounds strangely familiar in my ears; gleefully chuckles over my notice of the slate at Gilfach; and makes use of my letter as a handle for a puff for the Imperial, and, by a side wind, for certain others. My communication was not intended either to extol or depreciate any quarries; it is a matter of utter indifference to me whether by chance I do so or not. I wrote for the purpose of correcting what I conceive to be a geological error, and for the information of your readers, which disinterestedness cannot, of course, be appreciated by "Llechen." I must state, however, that the Gilfach Quarry, to which I alluded, is the one on Mr. Yelverton's property, formerly worked by the Messrs. Goodwin, and now by those gentlemen and a partner. "Llechen" observes that I am apparently a strong advocate for the capacity of the Silurian formation to produce hard and durable—and not soft and perishable—slate. I said no such thing; but corrected "Cambrian's" assertion that it is all inferior, and say that it is not all bad, but that some veins of good quality exist. I cautioned investors, and so does "Cambrian;" and bidding adieu to "Llechen" and Pembrokehire for the nonce, would beg to offer some further remarks on the subject, as a pendant to the last communication of "Cambrian."

There is one infallible test as to the durability of slate, and that is analysis; but when an analysis has been made, due regard must be had to the capabilities, character, and position of the analyser, as well as good evidence that the object experimented on really came from the quarry whence it professes to have been raised. But although the material may bear analysis, and may be good and durable, if by no means follows that the quarry will pay; the vein may not be sufficiently wide, the rock may run small, may be intermixed with hard, may not easily be detached, and may not split well, and a hundred and one other things. (See "Cambrian Error.") I know some quarries which have worked at a profit for some half a century for local demand, but when the produce has gone into the market for general purposes they have not paid. And why? The slab has been thick, well adapted to local demand, and for gravestones, sills, and dairy utensils; but when it comes to large thin slabs for cisterns, billiard tables, sanitary purposes, chimney-pieces, and so on, it is found that it does not pay to plane them down, even if they can be raised sufficiently large.

An intending investor would do well not only to ascertain the character of the promoters, but to make sure that the persons who report on quarries are men of position in their degree, and disinterested; he should find out whether the promoters and directors are connected with many other quarries, whether, in short, the enterprise is one bona fide, requiring more capital, and put in the hands of some recognised and known promoters, or whether it is launched by an association of promoters and directors who take up anything, good, bad, and indifferent.

I have heard of a case in which a man took a worthless vein, placed thereon one whom he dubbed "manager," changed the name of the place, caused the quasi manager to write (or wrote for him) a flaming report on it under its new appellation, signing as manager of so and so (the old designation); and, thereupon, starts an office, with a confederate who has some cash and some influence. They take to themselves four or five friends, kin, or what not, assess the amount the public is to pay them, and forthwith launch a company. The same course is pursued with another and another concern, nearly all equally hopeless, each "manager" reporting on the other affair, and many of them mere working men, all but unable to write, and who really do not know to what statements they append their names. When once the affair is floated, the directors, who are also the promoters, do not care whether it succeeds or not, except in so far as getting their fees or salaries, and keeping the work alive until the promoters are paid, or, as has actually been the case, until they have got up the shares to a premium, when they sell out, and make a still better thing of it than by merely "acquiring" the money paid by subscribers, and then the thing collapses suddenly. To my own certain knowledge nine or ten such companies have been floated by one man and his confederates, several more are ready to be launched, and others are on the stocks.

It is piratical craft such as these which bring mining into disrepute, and

which damage legitimate enterprise, and for the sake of this, in which you, Mr. Editor, are interested, I trust you will insert this letter.

Returning for one moment to Pembrokehire, I would observe that at the present moment the sky looks very angry; the clouds are charged with electricity. I would advise intending investors to pause a little, and wait to see whether the storm will not burst, and clear the atmosphere; and then, again, I say I predict a great future for slate quarrying in the county. Velindre House, Haverfordwest, March 1. J. F. N. H.

#### SLATE QUARRIES—SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—In reply to the two letters in last week's Journal, in reference to the slate in the Principality, especially to that in the Silurian in Pembrokehire, I wish to endorse those views—that the slate is not soft, but hard and most durable. I am well acquainted with the Glog vein, which passes through the SOUTH GLOG, or IMPERIAL; the same vein is also found at the Penllan and Aberdant Quarries, and in justice to the quarries opened upon this vein, from the Truen, near the sea cliffs, to the furthest extent it has yet been opened upon inland, it may be fairly set down altogether as the best vein now at work in the county. I observe by Mr. Hewett's, of Velindre House, letter that we are shortly to be enlightened on the subject of slate by him; indeed, that it is already in the press, and out of some 30 quarries he breaks forth of his special knowledge of three. Allow me to ask him to tell us what he knows of the first three he has selected? First, what knowledge he can impart to us from the small hole made in the rock at Longhouse, and what he can tell us of the vein now under water at Sealeys Naen, and if he has really ever, during the time he has lived in Pembrokehire, visited or seen the Glog? After this, may I say something for the guidance of Mr. Hewett, as well as the public, upon reckless mismanagement, and this without transgressing the fair limits of commentary. A man may be able to write well, and thus much mislead the public, whilst his real practical knowledge of quarries may be worth nothing, unless it be to leave behind him monuments of his ignorance, which, in too many instances, stand up as remnants of the past amidst the hills and mountain valleys of Wales, both in the South as well as the North.—St. Clear's, March 6. PIONEER.

#### PROSPECTS IN THE CHIVERTON & GWENAP DISTRICTS.

SIR,—Recent improvements, long since prognosticated by the writer, have caused me to refer to these districts much earlier than I should otherwise have done. At NORTH CHIVERTON, another good paying lode has been discovered in the cross-cut south of the Chiverton shaft, containing blende, lead, and copper ore. It will be remembered that I some time since referred to the existence of this lode, and that operations were being carried on to meet with it; it will, therefore, be seen that I am pretty near the mark in my prediction. I am pleased, if only for the sake of those who took my advice relative to CHIVERTON Moor, to see that all I have hitherto said is approaching realisation. Before the lode was first cut in the 40 ft. level cross-cut I was of opinion that the lead would be found further east, towards the WEST CHIVERTON, in driving towards which the lode has increased in value to 1 ton of silver-lead per ft., and the level can be driven for about 25 ft. per ft., leaving ground above and below that will be wrought at a good profit. The engine-shaft is in course of sinking for another level, and in a short time will be down to the intended depth, when another and richer section of ground will be laid open, the quality of the ore improving in depth. According to the bearing of this, it is the rich Valpy's lode in WEST CHIVERTON, and its composition also is similar, causing one to believe that it will prove equally productive in this mine. Having again visited TREVAEN, it affords me pleasure in stating that another six months only is required to fully substantiate all I have hitherto said of more than ordinary promising mine. A new engine-shaft has been set to sink from surface, which will come down on a fine lode for the depth as the county can produce, over which the 12 ft. level has been driven on a lode in places 6 ft. wide, producing for 15 ft. in length full 3 tons of ore per ft. As a proof of the rapid improvement, about 50 tons of ore will be sampled from this discovery in the course of a fortnight, the result of seven weeks' working only. The lode in the bottom of this level is much better than in the back, showing it to be increasing in value even in a few feet. The new engine-shaft, when communicated with this level, will be sunk below it, in a fine course of ore, worth 6 tons per ft. This shoot of ore resembles in character the rich bunch of old TREVAEN and TRETHELIAN, being composed of quartz, black oxide, and yellow copper ore. This discovery is what I have for a long time anticipated, and fully bears out every word I have hitherto said in its favour; and I again reiterate that the time is not far distant when these shares must command a high price in the market, which, although scarce, are now being sold at a nominal figure. C. BAWDEN, St. Day, Cornwall, March 7.

#### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph in last Saturday's Mining Journal, in which you state you are requested to publish the fact that Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Old Jewry Chambers, is in no way connected with ourselves. We were not before aware that Mr. Thomas Thompson (who, we understand, a mining secretary) occupied such an eminent position, that in the event of a suspected connection we should be the gainer. If any of your readers should be brought into business contact with us, in any matter requiring extensive credit, we have no objection to be mistaken for Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, of Mining-lane, but although we consider Mr. T. Thompson's information perfectly superfluous, we quite as readily disclaim the connection as he does. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, W. J. and H. Thompson, 7, Bishopsgate-street Within, March 9, 1866. THOMPSON AND CO.

#### IRELAND'S PROGRESS—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

In an able leading article, published in the *Irish Times* (Dublin paper), of Wednesday, the Editor, after dilating on the disastrous effects of Fenianism on all classes of persons and parties in Ireland, says—

"The vigorous action of the Government, the determination of the Executive to crush out the remnants of the conspiracy, and the undeviating loyalty of the great middle classes of the kingdom, have begun to work their proper effect upon the judgment of English capitalists. The Fenian movement, which was at first a mere local affair, supported only by foreign recruits, which have already failed, without leaders of any respectability, and beaten down on all sides without a word of sympathy from the multitude, cannot last beyond the time necessary for its extinction. The tide is at length beginning to turn in favour of investments in Ireland, and the temporary depression caused by the Fenian movement is inducing capitalists to take advantage of the facilities now offered to the enterprising. We are happy to instance a proof of reviving confidence in the purchase, by an English company, of the well-known and extensive mills of Chapelizod, built by WILLIAM DAWSON, at a cost of little less than one hundred thousand pounds. Some manufacturers of Manchester, in association with Mr. E. HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., are now the proprietors of these mills, and we are assured that the operations of these works will be vastly extended, and that greatly increased employment will be given to the artisans of this city. During recent years the merchants and millowners of Belfast have reaped immense profits from the manufacture of flax. The large extension of this remunerative branch of industry in the hands of capitalists, whose means are almost unlimited, must cause Dublin to share in the golden harvest reaped from the flax of our northern district."

"We have heard of other proofs of the restoration of confidence amongst Englishmen, and hope amongst Irishmen, in the capabilities of Ireland, and in the order and peacefulness of Ireland. Some credit is due to those far-seeing men who believed, in the hour when gloom was deepest, that the sunlight would soon fall upon the award, and that the nation whose middle classes, without exception, were sound and loyal was not one to be deprived of it."

Now, here are facts as significant as facts can be; these are no mere theoretical or probabilistic assertions or suppositions; they plainly indicate that the distrust which has so long existed, to the depression and crippling of Irish interests, has passed away.

We hope and believe that Irish Mining Industries will be some of the first to feel and largely participate in the reaction. Mr. WADGE, whose name is so prominently introduced, is the proprietor and editor of the "Irish Industrial Magazine," and is understood to take a lively interest in Devon and Cornish mining matters, as well as in those of the sister island. From his position and connections he must be well aware of the state of the case; testimony from such a source is the best *argumentum ad hominem* that can be adduced, backed as such opinions and testimony in this case must be by a very great outlay of capital.

We cannot but feel gratified at such evident improvements in the disposition thus displayed, especially when, as now, we have frequently to record improvements in the Irish Mines.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE: Edited by Mr. E. H. WADGE, F.G.S.—We have received the third number (for March) of this useful serial. In remarking on the general compositions and subjects contained in this number we should say a great deal in pronouncing it to be equal to its predecessors; we can, however, state it to be gradually increasing in interest and valuable information, but as our province lies more especially with the mining portion of its contents, we may refer to the excellent paper contributed by the Hon. Col. Bernard, to the first portion of which we previously alluded. The Wicklow Mining District is the first of an elaborate and valuable series, illustrated by a well executed and coloured map of the district described. The whole of the mines are to be illustrated by similar plans and diagrams, and will form most desirable references to all parties concerned in Irish mining facts and statistics. Several other papers are devoted to mining industries, and are well worthy a perusal. Some papers on the Economics for Ireland, and Practical Suggestions for Cottagers and small Farmers, &c., from the Editor, display a versatility of talent and information seldom found in one individual, and show his fitness for the difficulty he has undertaken in becoming an editor of so important a publication. We again earnestly recommend the work to our friends as a first-rate periodical.

MR. BAKER LEELEA'S "STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER" for March, published on Wednesday last, is more than usually useful and interesting, as it has a well-written article on the depreciation in the market value of joint-stock companies' shares and capital, with a tabular exhibition of the same, which brings the astounding fact under immediate notice that the depreciation in the capital of 27 companies only amounts to no less a sum than 5,230,717, in an aggregate capital of 10,335,176. Such a depreciation in the shares and capital of banking, financial, and miscellaneous companies is a striking contrast with the condition of mining property, which, in spite of the long-continued depression of the metal markets, has suffered very little, and in very many cases no depreciation at all.

#### Meetings of Public Companies.

##### MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. ROUTH in the chair.

Mr. ROGERS (secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, The CHAIRMAN said at the last meeting he shadowed forth the position of the company, when he stated that, although the property was proved to be valuable, the financial position was certainly not such as the directors could desire. Since then they had been anxiously hoping that the returns coming forward would have enabled them to struggle through the difficulties. Up to the present time, however, their hopes had not been realised; and hence it was the directors had thought it right to convene the present meeting to explain to the shareholders the exact position of the company, and the way the difficulties could be overcome. The object of this meeting, however, was twofold—one was for the purpose of placing the company under the Companies Act, with limited liability, and the other to raise sufficient funds to clear off the debt that had for so long weighed down the valuable property the company possessed. The financial position at present was—that on this side there was a debt of 20,000, in addition to which there was a debenture debt, amounting to a similar sum. Therefore, he took it as a basis that the total indebtedness was from 40,000, to 43,000. As regards the debentures, he thought it probable that a number of the holders might come forward and purchase them; but a floating debt of 20,000, was certainly more than they could very readily grasp with, although both mines were in a profitable and likely to continue so, but it was practically impossible to go on now without some rearrangement. The whole question had been seriously considered by the board, and the conclusion came to was that this company should be wound-up, but that its funeral should take place only in order that it might reappear before the shareholders sounder and stronger than it had ever before been—as a limited liability company, freed from all debt. The anxiety of the directors naturally was to benefit the old shareholders to the fullest extent possible, and the more especially as the directors were themselves large shareholders. It was their desire that those who had struggled on for so many years—who had borne the heat and burden of the day—should at least have some of the accruing benefits. But he was not prepared upon the present occasion to give the details of the plan of the new company, and would only shadow it forth, because the best course would unquestionably be for the directors to act in union with the largest shareholders to determine upon the basis of the new company. His opinion was that the new company should be formed upon the basis of the old, and that each present shareholder should receive shares for shares in the new company. The opinion the directors had formed was this—that upon each share in the new company there should be credited something like 10s. per share; but, at the same time, it would be necessary for the present shareholders to pay off the existing debts, which were equal to something like 7s. per share. The opinion of the directors as to the value of the mines was not only unaltered, but considerably strengthened. He then proposed that the company should be wound-up voluntarily.—Mr. FITZGERALD seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, according to the report of the proceedings of the last meeting, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*, the Chairman stated that against the debt of 20,000, there were large assets, to which no allusion was now made.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped the assets would be ample to pay 20s. in 12, because the mines they certainly valued at the amount of the debt; and as regards the assets on the other side, they amounted to 265,000, against which there were debts amounting to 288,000, showing a debt of 23,000, or about 4000l. sterling.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that, if it were determined to renew the debentures, they should be made of such an amount as to enable each shareholder to take some.

Mr. VILLESBOINET said that in an arrangement of that kind the cost of the stamps must always be considered.—Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH reminded the hon. proprietor that the stamp for each 50l. debenture cost only 1s. 3d.

Mr. VILLESBOINET commenced by hoping that his speech would be reported upon the present occasion, because upon the last occasion the reporter of the *Mining Journal* did not take any notice of what he (Mr. Villesboinet) stated. He then proceeded to observe that the first thing for the company to do was to pay its debts. There could be no question that for years past financial difficulties had absorbed the attention of the directors, and therefore, there could be no doubt that the wisest course to pursue was to wind-up the present company, pay off its debts, and reconstitute it with limited liability. He had put himself to a great deal of trouble in investigating the several documents at the office, and he had no hesitation in saying that a new company, unencumbered by debt, had before it a most prosperous career. At the Santa Ana Mine a most important and costly work had been undertaken and carried out—the sinking of the new shaft—the result of which was that at the deepest point the ores were of a richer quality—or, at least as rich—as at any previous point of operation; therefore, Santa Ana could be put down as being in a profitable condition, and likely to continue so for many years to come. As regards the other mine, that was also in a profitable condition, the ore at the present time yielding 2 ozs. of gold per ton, and it was not too much to expect that this mine, without the assistance of Santa Ana, would produce profits equal to 10 per cent. Then there was the Aguas Claras Mine, which in cutting the adit had produced ores of the value of 5000l. He had been told that reduction works could be erected for 35000l.—therefore, this mine already showed a net profit of 5000l. It was true the lode was not yet cut, but from a conversation he had had with Mr. Hopkins there could be no doubt it would soon be reached. He concluded by expressing his belief that if the proposal for reconstituting the company with limited liability were carried out, the payment of dividends would commence during the present year, and that they would be increasing in amount.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought it would be satisfactory to know the exact amount for which present shareholders were liable.—Mr. VILLESBOINET said the present shareholders were, no doubt, liable at the present time for 7s. per share.

The CHAIRMAN said it was clearly to be understood that this meeting could do nothing more than to pass the resolution for the voluntarily winding-up of the company, and that the terms of the new company could not now be entered upon, except as suggested. As he had said, the directors, as large shareholders, would do all they could for the benefit of the present company, but there was no doubt that, as a company with unlimited liability, they must in the first instance pay off all the debts.

A long discussion ensued, during which the CHAIRMAN mentioned that the new manager had arrived at St. Thomas's, and the next mail would, no doubt, advise them of his arrival at Carthagena, so that in about six weeks he would be at Santa Ana.

Mr. J. FIELD said that the proposition from the board to voluntarily wind-up the company was not only an actual necessity, but he contended it was a matter of policy. The fact was that with no other alternative, for if they did not get out of debt in the way proposed, the inevitable result would be that the shareholders would have to respond to a call by an involuntary winding-up.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously; and Messrs. Villesboinet, Robinson, Field, Cobbett, and Vandermin, were appointed a committee to consult with the directors upon the terms of the new company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

##### SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Cannon-street, on Monday.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir RICHARD BIRCH, K.C.B., in the chair.

Mr. JOHN A. ROBERTSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that during the past few months the development of the company's mines, in common with all others in Mexico, has been much retarded in consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of blasting-powder. This is owing to the want of saltpetre, caused by the late heavy rains, and, consequently, the works for some weeks were wholly at a standstill. The manager, however, writes that he had at length obtained a supply, and that great care would be taken in future to be provided with a stock. Although valuable discoveries of ore have been made, the workings cannot be deemed other than preparatory previous to attacking the various deposits. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Chynoweth arrived at the mines in June last year, and has, therefore, had only six months' working (to date of his last report), with the obstacles against him above mentioned, of an unusually wet season, and the consequent deprivation of so essential a material as gunpowder. The large sum of 1952l. appears on Dec. 31 as calls in arrear. This amount has since been reduced to 928l., and shareholders in default have frequently been urged to pay up their proportion. Mr. Chynoweth said that since the directors issued their report a communication, dated Jan. 25, had been received from Mr. W. H. Chynoweth (the manager).

The SECRETARY read the report, as follows:

Itapan del Oro, Jan. 25.—I have the satisfaction of reporting that the hopes entertained in my last, of our proximity to the bottom of the old miners' workings, have been realised, as on clearing up the winze sunk at the extremity of the lowest level south of Santa Elena shaft (sketch of which accompanied my last report), we found it was only 23 varas deep, and no workings extending therefrom; the ores contained in the lode at this point assayed 40, 45, and 81 marcos per monoton, and although in the level leading to the bottom of the winze, from two points in the level the assays returned 15 and 13 marcos per monoton. With the object of exploring this part of the mines, we are sinking the Santa Elena shaft, which will drain all the water therefrom, but before opening on this ground we purpose sinking the shaft to the depth of 43 varas, from whence levels will be extended north and south on the Santa Rita lode. The level north will be communicated by a cross-cut with the Santiago shaft at 60 varas deep, so that the Santa Elena may receive the advantage of the drainage power to be erected on the Santa Rita shaft. The level south will come in 11 varas under the winze above referred to, and then be prolonged with a cross-cut, and if it turns out rich, as it promises, it will be more advantageous to slope it away than to sink upon it.—Santa Elena Shaft: The sinking continues, and the appearance of the lode, which is 2½ varas wide, has improved since it passed the bottom level, where it was (as in the level itself) "squeezed," which disordered the lode; it is now forming again, and contains petlanque, black sulphure of silver, intermixed with fine quartz; a "dropper" has just made its appearance from the upper wall east, which is generally considered a good omen.—San Juan Adit: Nothing has been done during the month beyond clearing out the cross-cut driven apparently with the object of cutting the San Pedro lode (nearly 70 varas distant), which we now intend to extend a few varas. San Pedro adit is again being driven, and the lode in the end is at present 2 varas wide, with promising indications. The San Enrique level, 30 varas below, has been driven 8 varas to date; in the end the lode is 2 varas wide, and continues without any change since last month.—San Guillermo Shaft: We have this week commenced driving a level north from the bottom of the winze, on the San Guillermo lode, which, as may be observed on reference to my former reports, contains good ores; this may be termed our first positive attack on ore ground to effect an extraction, as, during the short period of eight months since my arrival here, I may repeat, our work cannot be styled other than preparatory ones to open the mines. By driving this level about 23 varas we expect to reach the junction with San Pedro lode, which there is every reason to predict will be productive.—Drainage: For the effectual drainage of the mines, and to enable us to continue sinking, a water-wheel will shortly be erected in the ravine, following the line of the transverse section east, at the distance of 400 varas from the drainage adit, to work flat-roads. This wheel will be worked seven months in the year by a river formed by the rains, and the remainder of the year by a supply of water which will be brought in from a distance of three miles, where there are unfailing springs producing water in abundance; this water will be forced through 39 fms. of wooden pumps to an elevation of 40 varas, from whence it will be brought in a water-course to run over the wheel. Not only will this outlay prevent the serious cost of erecting a steam-engine for draining the mines, but a considerable continuous expenditure will be economised by the combination of this stream with that which will be drawn from the mines, forming a large current to supply the reduction works, which we have decided on erecting at the mouth of the ravine, about 800 varas from the wheel, in the same direction from the mines, between which points a tram-road can easily be laid down for the conveyance of the ores, thus saving the heavy expense of freight in conveying them by animals to an hacienda, if built 10 or 12 miles off. In fact, with an extraction of 1000 carcas of ore weekly, at 2s. 6d. the cost of the hacienda would be defrayed in three years, besides which, water-wheels for crushing



mills can be erected in the intermediate space between the drainage wheel and the hacienda.—W. H. CHYNOWETH.

The CHAIRMAN thought those advice could not fail to be considered highly satisfactory, the more especially when it was recollected that the operations had been seriously retarded by the unusually heavy rains, which had prevented the outcrop of saltpetre, and thus prevented the manufacture of gunpowder. The directors had the greatest reliance on Mr. Chynoweth's activity, energy, and integrity, and were satisfied that everything was being done to facilitate operations, and that the mine presented prospects fully equal to the anticipations of the most sanguine. Some opinion of the value of the property could always be formed from private letters not intended for publication. One letter stated that—

"It will be agreeable to you to hear something of the mine of San Pedro del Monte. I was there two months ago, and found very good metals in several places. The shaft of Santa Elena was worked with the greatest activity. This is the most promising and important part of these mines, but I feel assured that Mr. Chynoweth, not only in this point, but in many others, will find valuable metals as soon as he arrives at any depth. At only a league distance from the mines he has selected a most beautiful site for an establishment to beneficiate the ores, where there is a great quantity of water, and plenty of wood in the mountain."

He (the Chairman) had hoped that a gentleman who had been upwards of 37 years in Mexico, and who well knew the property of the mine, would have been present on this occasion, to answer any questions that shareholders might have put to him; but, as he was not present, he (the Chairman) might mention that that gentleman had congratulated the company upon possessing such a promising property. Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information shareholders might desire, he concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.—Mr. Wilson seconded the proposition.

Mr. STEPHENS, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Chynoweth had been in Mexico not more than seven months. He then read extracts from a private letter he had received, which stated—

"We are now down to the bottom of the old workings south of Santa Elena shaft, and found the ore rich, and widening out beautifully in the veins in the bottom level. At a depth of 2 yards on the mine the ore assayed 450, 250, and 240 oz. of silver per ton. We can fix our plans for working, and I think each succeeding month will enable me to send better reports. We have got a capital site for a hacienda, and can drain the mine without a steam-engine. Tell the directors to have a little patience. I can assure them that they have a splendid property here."

As a further evidence of the value of the property, he (Mr. Stephens) mentioned that the agent at the mine, Capt. Eastwick, had taken the whole of his salary in the shares of the company, stating that he believed it would turn out a second Rosario, which had for many years given a profit of 400,000, per annum. Capt. Eastwick had worked in Mexico for upwards of 17 years.

The CHAIRMAN said it was also highly satisfactory to know that several persons residing in Mexico had taken shares in the company.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know how it was that there had been so much delay in getting gunpowder to the mine?—The CHAIRMAN said it had also been the case with all the other mines, and was owing, as he had already stated, to the heavy rains having prevented the saltpetre cropping out from the soil as usual.

A SHAREHOLDER thought that the preliminary expenses, and also the item of 898, for rent, salaries, directors' fees, &c., were large.—The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had only taken half the amount of fees to which they were entitled, and that they had no intention of taking the other half. Clause 37 provided that each director should receive 500, per year until dividends were paid.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that eight directors had received among them 1751, and, with regard to the calls in arrears, since the balance-sheet was made up the amount had been reduced to 928.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a shareholder, stated that of the item of 2796, charged for preliminary expenses 2500, was part of the agreement entered into when the property was first purchased; therefore, if the company was floated the directors were obliged to pay that amount.

Mr. WILSON mentioned that the directors were by far the largest shareholders, holding among them something like 3000 shares, the total number allotted being 11,000.

Mr. ARKNOLE wished to know if the amount of capital subscribed was considered sufficient for all requirements?—Mr. D. WILSON said the directors hoped so, and if they had not thought it would be the shares would not have been allotted, nor would he have taken 500 shares.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a suggestion that the accounts should be presented in a more detailed form, stated that the form was that already adopted, but the directors were willing to adopt any suggestion that shareholders might make.

Mr. SAWYER (the auditor) said that he was auditor to several companies, some of which were influential ones, and in each of those the form followed in the accounts before the meeting was that usually adopted. He, and not the directors, was responsible for that form, but, at the same time, he should be happy to adopt any suggestion, and to give the amplest details.

Mr. D. WILSON, in reply to a question, stated that it was the intention of the board to hold half-yearly general meetings.—The question for the adoption of the report and accounts was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Sawyer was re-appointed auditor. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

#### CHINA STEAMSHIP AND LABUAN COAL COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held, *pro forma*, for adjournment until receipt of accounts to Dec. 31 from India and China, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday.

Mr. JOHN HICKIE in the chair.

Mr. H. W. PLATT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was proposed to adjourn the meeting until the 30th of April, for the purpose of receiving the accounts from China and India, without which any financial statement which they might present would necessarily be incomplete; they would, however, be happy to give an account of the company's proceedings for the past year, and of its present position. The most important item to refer to was their coal mines in Labuan. Although at the outset some thought that the Labuan coal was not suitable for steam purposes, it was hoped that the prejudice arising, sometimes from want of knowledge, and sometimes from interested motives, was temporary only, and that it would soon be placed upon a fair footing. Mr. Price, their manager, had been out there, and it was found that the value of the coal was beginning to be appreciated, it being now acknowledged that the coal was a good and serviceable steam coal. But apart from the value of the coal for steam purposes, they had discovered that they could likewise turn the small to profitable account—they could manufacture the small into patent fuel, which was in great demand in the East, and which did not deteriorate by exposure to the weather, like coal; and they had likewise found that it contained a large percentage of petroleum. They had had an analytical report from Mr. Duval Campbell, who was an acknowledged authority, especially upon coal oils, to which he had for many years given a large amount of attention, and he was of opinion that when they can manufacture the oil it will be very successful. They would thus have two very important products in addition to their steam coal. All connected with the coal trade would be aware that a large proportion of the coal raised was small, and as they could utilise this small coal it would be so much the more to their advantage. They had been for some time past in negotiation with the Government, with a view to obtain extended privileges in the island of Labuan, and he was glad to say they were now on the eve of getting a grant of the whole of the timber in the island, much of which was of a very valuable character. The great drawback to the prosperity of the mines of Labuan had been the want of labour, but he hoped this would be remedied. They had been compelled to obtain their supplies of labour from Singapore, China, and elsewhere, and it was not a desirable class of labour when they did obtain it; in addition to which the men almost invariably left them as soon as their contract was out. In order to induce labourers to come and remain with them it was absolutely necessary to get places for them to live in on the island. By their recent arrangement with the Government, which gave them some thousands of acres of surplus land along the line of their proposed railway, they would be enabled to offer the Coolies accommodation in the island (they had hitherto provided them with sheds, which were probably as good as they had been accustomed to), which would induce them to bring their wives and families, in this case they would have plenty of labour. He believed, moreover, that they possessed very valuable springs of petroleum, independently of what they could get from the coal, but he would leave Mr. Sinclair to give his opinion as to the value of the petroleum which might be expected there. As they were enabled to utilise the whole of the coal, and as with plenty of labour they could get their coals at from 9s. to 10s. cost, whilst coals of no better quality were selling at Singapore from 45s. to 60s. per ton, their prospects could be readily judged of. The average for the last four years had been 45s. 11d., and taking the average for the last nine or ten years it had exceeded 60s. It was said that they should calculate upon 45s. as the average, and below that it was likely to fall. It was stated in the prospectus that a railway was about to be constructed in Labuan for the convenience of shipping coals from the mines, instead of the present port, where during the monsoons no shipments could be effected. The line had not been constructed, because it was thought better to wait until the island had been surveyed, and until it could be shown that sufficient quantities of coals were being raised to justify the outlay. By the last mail the surveyor's report arrived, stating that the survey of the line was all but completed, and that his most sanguine expectations had been realised as to the facility with which the line could be constructed. The mines had been almost wholly developed by Mr. Sinclair, who would address the meeting, and he calculated to inspire every gentleman present with the knowledge that gentleman, from personal experience knew the resources and capabilities of the island, had agreed to go out again for a period of from three to five years, and to take his family with him. At present the company's fleet was not the best adapted to the trade in which the company was engaged; but if three or four steamers were built, capable of carrying good cargoes, and not possessing too many superfluous decorations, and if a trade were commenced, either from Hong Kong to Bombay, or from Suez to Hong Kong, there was no company, however highly subsidised it might be, that could compete with them. The case of the company's fleet being unsuited to the requirements arose from the fact of the trade having much changed since it was built, but the addition suggested would remove the difficulty. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Sinclair to give the meeting his views of the position and prospects of their affairs in Labuan.

Mr. SINCLAIR had served under the old Labuan Coal Company, and had also had other opportunities of examining the island: he might, therefore, fairly claim to have had more experience with regard to Labuan than any other mining engineer, and he had not the slightest doubt that the whole island contained coal in larger or smaller quantities. In the pit of which the section upon the wall was a representation, and which was sunk to a depth of 45 ft., only they had four good seams of coal—a 5 ft. seam, a 3 ft. 6 in. seam, and the lowest a 12 ft. seam. The whole surface of the island presented indications of coal beneath, and in the jungle outcrops were frequently found. The coal was generally clean; the difficulty in working was not great; the proportion of water met with was very small; and the island, indeed, possessed the most favourable conditions the coal miner might desire. One drawback was that the shafts were soft, and consequently not easily to be supported, but (as the Chairman had stated) the great difficulty was to obtain labour. While he was there he had several importations of Chinese and Coolies from Bombay, and he also employed the Malays on the island. The latter, although not hard-working men, were much better coal eaters than the others. The Chinese were paid large advances before they left home, and they worked with a bad feeling when they found this had to be repaid out of their wages. Some difficulty was also experienced in getting them to go down into the pits. The labourers from Bombay were beautifully formed, strong men, but they were very difficult to manage. In reply to shareholders, Mr. Sinclair remarked that in the sinking of the pit referred to but very little difficulty had been met with; they had no water worth speaking of until they reached the bottom seam, and even then the maximum did not exceed 1500 gallons per hour, which, although not a large quantity, was quite an unimportant quantity. He never saw coal strata more favourably developed, and they had only to get rid of the great difficulty as to labour. The Malays were not a hard-working race, and in their earlier operations had a great objection to mining; in some of the levels, indeed, they would not work at all. This was a difficulty that would be gradually removed. There were no comforts, such as they had been accustomed to, to induce them to settle there, but under the present amalgamated company the evil would cease to

exist. The actual cost of sinking the shaft was very small, and the cost of working was also small. The thinner seams were worked upon the longwall system, and the thick by pillar and stall. A shareholder having asked why they did not employ coal-cutting machines, he would say that it was because they were altogether unsuitable. He had no doubt that the machine at Blain was a very good one, but with such a machine more skilled labour was required than for cutting the same quantity of coal by hand, and the machine was, therefore, inadmissible, whereas in Labuan skilled labour was very scarce. The dip of the coal worked was about 1 in 33, and although the coal was a rich gas coal comparatively no explosive gas was given off in the mines. During the last year he was at Labuan they had raised the get of coal to about 20,000 tons per annum, two-thirds of which was good steam coal.

The CHAIRMAN might mention that their coal was now used by gas companies and others in the East, and all were now satisfied that it was a good coal. As an instance of the way in which their coal had risen in estimation, he might allude to the fact that coal which sold two years since at 20s. per ton now realised 48s. These were not mere problematical estimates, but absolute facts. Mr. Price had been out to China, Singapore, &c., and would tell the meeting how the estimation of the coal had increased.

Mr. PRICE, the manager, having given a brief history of the formation and progress of the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company, and of the Labuan Coal Company, and of their subsequent amalgamation into the China Steamship and Labuan Coal Company, related that the treaty which had been made with the Chinese Government, and which was constructed for the special trade of the place, but the business was very fluctuating, and other ports having opened since the treaty it happened that boats which were built for trading upon particular rivers were found not to be suitable for the altered trade. The China and Japan Steam Navigation Company had vessels and no coal, and the Labuan Coal Company was in precisely the opposite difficulty—they had thousands of tons of coal, and were entirely in want of vessels; the amalgamation was, therefore, carried out, and a more legitimate enterprise than the present could not have been formed. From his own personal knowledge of Labuan he had been enabled to lay valuable information before the directors, and he had brought before them most valuable propositions from an organisation of individuals representing one of the most powerful commercial interests between India and China. When the company were in a position to run their vessels from Bombay on the one hand to Hong Kong on the other, their coal mines would be as near as possible in the centre of their operations. The average price of coal during the last year in Singapore was from 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., and this company could land coals at Singapore at less than 25s. per ton, giving them vessels a profit of 12s. 6d. per ton over every other vessel that passed up the Chinese seas. The excellent position of the company might be inferred from the fact that many politicians held that the Government were acting with a dereliction of duty in allowing the company to be the owners of the Labuan Mines, instead of keeping them for the use of the Admiralty. On the neighbouring coast of Borneo the company, under a treaty with its Sultan, they had secured the exclusive mining rights over 150 miles. Not that he believed they would require to work their concessions in Borneo, for he believed that the coal fields in Labuan were practically inexhaustible, and he could conceive no position for coal mines better than that which they occupied in Labuan.

Sir JAMES ELLINGSTONE, the Deputy-Chairman, considered they were thoroughly justified in the great hopes of success they entertained. At first the Labuan Coal Company consisted only of the mine at Paul's Point, but they had now concluded a negotiation with the Government, which gave them exclusive right to a considerable extent of surface, as well as to the petroleum, clay, coal, and other minerals under the whole of the island. Labuan is 7 miles long by 5 miles broad, and possessed several good harbours. Their present shipping place was convenient enough during some portions of the year, but the north-east monsoon prevented shipments from that bay during fully three months out of the twelve; but they had surveyed a line down to Victoria Harbour at the south end of the island—it was 100 acres in extent, and admirably protected by a coral reef, which stood well off, so as to leave 5 fms. up and down. The Victoria Harbour was one of the most remarkable ones in the East, and so commodious that the *Cornwallis* (74 guns), drawing 24 ft. of water, was able to lie close in and communicate with the shore by the ordinary gangway. In trying to get assistance from the Government they had unfortunately to deal with the three antagonistic departments—the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office, the result being that until recently no assistance whatever could be procured. The Admiralty agents out there had rejected their proposals in the most arbitrary manner, whilst the commanders of every individual ship of war had in every instance given highly favourable certificates of their value. The extreme heat of the climate had a very damaging effect upon coal, as an instance of which he might state that at the end of six months they had but 3800 or 4000 tons of coal fit to ship out of a stacking of 10,000 tons. The discovery of the petroleum-bearing qualities of the coal was, therefore, of still greater importance. They were enabled to extract the valuable oil from the small coal, and as a result they obtained a pitch tract the value of which was considerable, and which was capable of application as the cohesive matter for manufacturing small iron patent fuel. It would be recollected that Mr. Sinclair came home a year ago sick, and he was glad to say that his health was re-established, and he would return forthwith to Labuan with his wife and family; and what was even more gratifying, he was going back at his old salary, reaping for additional remuneration entirely upon a commission, thus giving a satisfactory earnest of his confidence in the undertaking. The Chairman had, he believed, omitted to mention the application of their coal to the manufacture of gas; he might, therefore, remark that they had supplied the Singapore Gas Company, and the coal had given every satisfaction; and they had now completed a contract for the next year at 59½ per ton. They had sent out a young man, Mr. Pitman, as manager of their fleet, and the manner in which he had overcome the difficulties as to the character of their coal, by demonstrating its practical value, and removing the prejudice which existed to its use, does him the very greatest credit. In consideration of the labour question, the company had already enlisted the services of 100 peasants and 40 women, and he hoped they would form the nucleus of a permanent settlement. Comparing Labuan with Singapore, where the Chinese very richly settled, the former offered great advantages, for by the loss by tigers, &c., was fully 40 men a month at Singapore, there were no wild beasts at Labuan, and very few snakes even. Under these circumstances, he felt sure that as soon as they provided accommodation the labourers would flock to them, and settle the labour question forever. He then referred to the principal woods in the island, the right to cut which they would now possess; of these five were ship woods of excellent quality, and five were admirably adapted for house building and similar purposes.

Mr. CROUCH complained that they should have to wait so long for definite information and decisions. The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Crouch and other shareholders, said that the arrival of advice must be awaited, and that no director had retired from the board since the formation of the company, with the exception of Mr. Parella, who had gone abroad, the proceedings fell into a desultory conversation, after which the resolution for adjournment to April 30 was unanimously agreed to, and upon the proposition of Mr. Crouch the best thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and directors, and the proceedings terminated.

#### MINERS' DISPUTE—ADVENTURERS' MEETING.

A meeting of adventurers in and agents of Tavistock and Liskeard mines was held at Chubb's Hotel, Plymouth, on Wednesday.

Captain PETER CLYMO in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the future course to be taken with reference to the Miners' Association, and then proceeded to read the amended rules thereof. The first eight passed without objection, but he (the Chairman) considered the ninth—"That no member shall be allowed to take any person who has reached the age of manhood into the mine to benefit by him.—N.B. This is not intended to interfere with agents putting labourers with shaftmen, &c." was very objectionable, and ought to be expunged.

Mr. BAYLY, referring to the tenth rule—"That any member taking a pitch or bargain belonging to another member shall be excluded, and forfeit all right and share upon the society"—remarked that a man did not acquire a right because he had a particular pitch or bargain in this month to say that it was his, and that it should only be worked on the conditions which he chose to fix; it was for the proprietors to say whether it should be worked at all, or whether it should be given to one in preference to another.

The CHAIRMAN considered the eleventh rule—"That if at any time any pitch or bargain shall be lying idle, not having been refused because the price offered was not sufficient, such pitch or bargain shall be drawn for, if more than one party want it"—as bad as the rest.

Mr. GARD thought it was the worst of the three, and showed the spirit upon which the society was based. The men were to decide what man should work, and not the agents of the mine. They proposed to come to the agents, and say that A, B, C, and D were the men who should take a pitch or bargain, and that those men, and those men only, should work them, at their own price.

The remaining rules having been read through without remark, Capt. RICHARDS proposed, and Capt. SKELTON seconded, a resolution, which was unanimously carried, to the effect that the 9th, 10th, and 11th rules were prejudicial to the proper management of mines, and sought to introduce a system altogether contrary to the spirit and mode of settling in Devon and Cornwall. Resolutions were also passed pledging the meeting to give its hearty support to any partly benefited society, for the assistance of the old, injured, weak, or infirm, provided no rule shall be admitted which has any tendency to interfere with the working and management of mines, and requiring that the men at each settling should publicly state that they were unconnected with any society; and should it be discovered afterwards that any man had joined the society, he should be forthwith removed from his pitch or bargain, which resolutions will be found in detail in our advertising columns.

Mr. GARD thought that an association, such as this pretended to be, would be much better managed if a general club, consisting of the miners of the two counties, were formed. He suggested that the ninepence per month at present paid to the sick and injured club should be applied to form one great club, to be called the "United Miners' Association," or some other appropriate name, and that a committee should be formed to arrange the details previous to calling a county meeting to consider it more fully. By adopting such a course he thought they would be doing the miners a great benefit, would supply a great want, and remedy the only grievance of which they could complain. As to the character of the association that had been proposed, they were all agreed that it was but a bad union, and if they objected to the spirit of that association, they ought to be prepared to give the miners something better in its place. He believed they were in a position to form an association that would confer a vast benefit upon the miners; and if its management were placed in respectable hands it would answer every purpose that could be desired, and secure the confidence and approval of all the proprietors and agents throughout Devon and Cornwall. He also proposed to treat the doctors' club in the same way.

Mr. BAYLY said that everyone must concur in the desirability of affording every facility for the improvement of the condition of the miner, especially with regard to making provision against sickness, accidents, and old age. He did not think, however, that it should go forth that the miner was a neglected man, and that no efforts whatever had been made to ameliorate his condition. No class of men received more kindness and consideration throughout Devon and Cornwall than the miners. He thought there was great necessity for an association, and that it should embrace the two counties, and if such an association were formed with the concurrence of the large proprietors of mines, of the lords of the soil, and the captains of mines, he believed that it would receive the concurrence of the miners themselves, and that they would be ready to contribute to it, and it would at the same time satisfy all the requirements of the miners. It would tend to establish a better feeling between the miners and their employers. The idea of establishing such a society as the men proposed was a perfect chimera, and was merely made a stalking-horse for some other purpose. He hoped they would not separate without passing Mr. Gard's resolution, and expressing a determination to give his proposal all the support and encouragement they possibly could. He was aware that in that town and neighbourhood associations were formed by which, on payment of a certain amount, workmen had larger advantages than the rules which had been laid before them contemplated, and he did not think the miner should be restricted to the 7s. a week mentioned in the rules. He thought he should look forward to a larger amount of support than that, and that not only a payment of a weekly sum should be looked forward to, but that the case of death should also be provided for. If a good set of rules could be devised, he thought the mining interests of both counties would be unanimously in favour of it. The proprietors, lords of the soil, and agents would, probably, be members of such an association, and the miners would be the parties to derive advantage from it. It would give him much pleasure to assist in the formation of such an association.

The necessary steps were then taken, as will be seen from the resolutions for carrying these views into effect, and the meeting separated.

Amongst those also present at the meeting were—Capt. Goldsworthy, East Russell; T. Neill, Devon and Cornwall Consols; J. Richards, Hawkmoor, &c.; John, East Caradon; J. Bray, Wheat Russell; T. H. Bingley, Caradon; Puckey, Porey and Par Consols; James Richards, Devon Great Consols; Skewis, Crelake; T. Richards, Hington Down; George, Prince Arthur; John, Calstock Consols; W. Richards, West Sharp Tor; Thos. Gregory, Drake Walls; Donna, West Maria and Fortescue; Bennetts, Caradon Consols; and Messrs. Thomas Osmond, Bedford United, &c.; Commins, Hington Down; George Richards, Devon Great Consols; Robert and John Bayly, adventurers; Thomas Uren, Devon Great Consols; Thomas Dymond, South Caradon; Croker, Plymouth; Charles Collum, Cornwall Consols.

#### THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINING DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.

At a public meeting of miners and others interested in the development and progress of the Chaudiere Gold Mines, held at Gilbert House, in the parish of St. Francis, Beauce, on Dec. 16 last, for the purpose of forming an association with the view of more effectually and economically working and developing the numerous gold-bearing quartz veins which have lately been discovered, and which continue from day to day to be discovered, in the Chaudiere Gold Mining Division, Mr. PORE (Gold Mining Inspector) was called to the chair, and Mr. RIGG was requested to act as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the gratification it afforded him to lend his assistance and co-operation to the furtherance of the object of the meeting, and stated that in view of the recent discovery of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins which had been and continued almost daily to be made within the division, and which, judging from the scientific assays which had already been made of the quartz obtained from them, promised to be equal in value to any discovered and worked in other parts of the world, it was both advisable and essential that those engaged in the working of them, and interested in their progress and development, should form themselves into some kind of a permanent organization for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the objects they had in view, and he could conceive of no better mode than that of forming an association, in view of the beneficial effects which had resulted to other classes of the healthy and vivifying competition engendered by the agency of Association and Union—to the Agriculturalist from the advantage of periodical Exhibitions—to the Mechanic from the influence of Trade Unions—and to the Merchant, by Chambers of Commerce; and stated that miners by forming themselves into an association could materially influence and benefit their interests by thus establishing through their elective officers a recognised and official means of communication with men of scientific ability and mining experience, and with other mining countries, in some of which, particularly those on the Pacific Coast, measures had already been adopted for forming conventions or associations, in view of the beneficial effects which had resulted to other classes of the healthy and vivifying competition engendered by the agency of Association and Union—between these local associations, miners in each and every country would be kept informed of all new inventions and improvements in mining machinery, and of the latest and most approved methods of working mines, and of disintegrating the precious and other metals from ores, and whereby their suggestions respecting mining interests would be entitled to and obtain greater consideration from the Governments of their respective countries; and that he hoped eventually to see the principle of association carried still further, when all these local associations would be represented in one general international congress, at which prices might be offered as a reward for the exercise of inventive genius and scientific enquiry into the most effectual and economical mode of mining, so that from the reduced cost of working, and consequent increased profits in mining speculations, hundreds and thousands who are now debarrd from doing so may add to the world's riches, as well as to their own means, by embarking in mining operations.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in favour of the formation of an association. A committee was named to report as to the best means of doing so, and the meeting adjourned to Dec. 27, to receive the report of the committee. The committee reported in favour of the formation of an association, to be composed of miners and all others interested in the working and development of the Chaudiere Gold Mines, desirous of joining the same, on payment of a joining fee and an annual subscription; such association to be governed by a board of officers, consisting of a president, vice-president, six directors, secretary, assistant-secretary, and treasurer. The report was received and adopted, and Mr. Pore was requested to allow himself to be elected President; but he declined doing so, on the ground that later, as mining operations progress, interests might diverge and divisions arise among the members of the association, in which case he would be called upon to give effect to the views of one or other party, which he considered would be inconsistent with the impartiality and independence necessarily required for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, but that he would do all in his power to further the objects of the association, and give it at all times, when requested, the benefit of whatever influence or assistance lay in his power. A large number of persons enrolled themselves as members of the association, and an election was held, when the following officers were elected:—P. J. Colford, President; Robert Kilgour, vice-president; John C. Murray, secretary; Simon McKenzie, assistant-secretary; William Abbott, treasurer; and Oliver Longmire, Louis Barbeau, Alexandre Hamilton, Thomas Blackmore, James Parke, and Joseph Riga, directors. The officers immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties, and named a committee from among themselves to frame a code of bye-laws for the government of the association, to be submitted at a general meeting of members, to be held on Jan. 13.

#### RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-third half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cornhill, on Wednesday.—Mr. JAMES CLAR, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. J. VIAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the income from premiums on general accident assurance during the half-year ending Dec. 31 was 37,121, 12s. 11½, and on railway accident assurance 3833, 16s. 8d., making a total of 40,955, 12s. 11½, against 36,448, 17s. 8d. in the corresponding half-year of 1864. The receipts on account of assurance premiums during the year 1865 were 84,543, 9s. 3d., against 74,427, 11s. 10d. in 1864, showing an increase at the rate of 13·59 per cent. The receipts from investments and discount on claims paid in advance formed an additional sum of 1755, 11s. 3d., making the total income for the year 86,299, 0s. 6d. The working expenses were at the rate of 28·46 per cent. on the premiums, against 29·76 per cent. the previous year. The number of new assurances against all accidents during the year was 69,19 per cent. in the previous year. The claims for personal injury have, on the other hand, been numerous and severe, but such of these claimants as have been met with to his satisfaction, becomes a means of increasing the business and reputation of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, referred with considerable satisfaction to the fact that every item in the balance-sheet contrasted most favourably with that of the preceding year. The number of new policies was, in round numbers, 7500, which, no doubt, was a very satisfactory increase; although, when he recollected that there were now nearly 3000 agents, he could not help thinking that if they all exercised as much activity as the company had a right to expect from them there would have been a very much larger increase. This was the more singular, because those who exerted themselves might receive in commission something like 150, to 200, per annum, which was a very acceptable addition to the income of gentlemen of the class from which the agents were generally chosen, and one of the agents who did the greatest service to the company, and who consequently earned the largest amount for himself, lived in a town the population of which was only about 10,000, and he trusted that should this reach the ears of those agents who had not been so active as they might have been it would in future be found that a larger number would be more energetic. But he would once more state that, after all, the best agents were the shareholders themselves. He should never lose the opportunity of urging them all to do that which the directors did themselves—to continually make known the advantages of the *modus operandi* of the company, and especially among those who were not in a position to leave adequate provision for their families—to those there were always occurring good opportunities to show the value of this company. For instance, a short time since a case occurred in Devonshire. A surgeon, who had not left any large provision for his family, but who was fortunately insured in this company, while crossing a small rivulet in his gig, was drowned; and had it not been for this insurance his family would have found themselves in much less favourable circumstances than was the case. That, however, was but one out of many instances of the same class. The directors, and also the shareholders in this company must feel it was one of those institutions in which they have invested their money with the hope that it would prove a profitable investment, but which, at the same time, met a great public want, by the amelioration of unavoidable misfortune. (Hear.) He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. J. B. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the commission allowed to ordinary agents was 10 per cent., and to railway companies and their clerks 15 per cent.

The dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and 6s. per share bonus, one-half of the bonus to be paid in cash, and the other moiety to be carried to the credit of the shares, was then declared.

The meeting was then made special, and a resolution was agreed to limiting the general meetings to one in each year.—In March—thus doing away with the half-yearly meeting in September, at which the only business that would be transacted would be the declaration of the interest. A second resolution, removing the limit of 4 per cent. as the rate of interest payable on the shares, was proposed by the Chairman, who explained that at present not more than 4 per cent. would be paid, and the balance given as a bonus, one-half being paid to the shareholders, and the other half being added to the amount paid on the shares. By the proposed change they might divide up to 10 per cent. This would allow a more equal division of the profits in the two half-years. This was carried, as was a third, increasing the number of the auditors from two to three.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminating the proceedings.

RATING OF MINES AND WOODS.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the order of the day for going into committee on supply, Mr. CAVE rose to ask the President of the Poor Law Board whether he intended to bring in a bill during this session for the rating of mines and woods to the relief of the poor. For a considerable period all mines were rated to the relief of the poor, but in the case of the "Lead Smelting Company v. Richardson," the leading case on the subject, it was decided that coal mines only were rateable. Legal caprice could, in fact, go no further than it had done on the subject of the rateability of mines. There had been a long and careful enquiry into the whole matter, and on August 5, 1859, the committee reported that there was no valid ground for any distinction between coal and other mines. Mr. KENNEDY regarded the rating of woods as a question of rather more difficulty than that of rating mines.—Mr. KENDALL was in favour of rating mines; but thought that no more inopportune moment could have been chosen for it than the present. Copper and tin were never so low. The result would be that any attempt to place a new burden on mining property would be certain to be strongly resisted.—Mr. VILLIERS, in replying, repudiated



making the total cost of the three months' treatment \$1.00. **Dr. J. C. Squire**, Though the mind be strong, the body is weak, and the blood is impure, the sufferer should at this season make a last effort to regain health by taking Holloway's purifying pills, which by cleansing the blood will search out the hidden cause of mischief, and expel the seeds of most diseases. No invalid is too much reduced to undergo this very gentle treatment with safety and advantage, neither young nor old need fear any injury to the system from a regular course of these pills. In all cases of indigestion, disordered bowels, consumption, and the numerous ailments which spring from derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs.

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Queanangan .....	Tons 60	5	3.00
Old Mine .....	150	4½	0.75
Woodfall's .....	10	5	0.50
Raipas .....	15	5	0.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>Tons 235</b>		<b>11.00</b>



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**BEDEFORD UNITED.**—Jas. Phillips, March 7: There is one stop in back of the 130 east worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; and one stop in this level west worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. There are three stops in back of the 115 west, worth respectively 3, 2, and 2½ tons of ore per fm. The level in the 108 and west is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. Hooper's stop in the back of this level is worth ¾ tons of ore per fm.; and Randle's, 2 tons. The stop in back of the 58 east will produce on an average about 2 tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: The level in the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and fine stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east and west. The lode in the 62 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and a little saving work.

**BILLINS.**—F. Evans, March 8: In the 80 east we have a little lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The stop in the roof of this level will produce 1½ ton per fm., and is not looking quite so well. The 70 west is better for lead ore, worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode is about 14 in. wide up and down the end, composed of sand and lead. We sold to-day 20 tons of lead ore, at 13s. 6s. per ton.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, March 8: Main Lode: The lode in the 34 east of Williams's shaft, is much the same as when reported last week. The tribute pitches, east and west of new shaft, in back of the 12, are turning out good stamps work, and all the tributes making good ways. I have had six men for the last month making a trial on the main lode in the western part of the shaft, and have to-day seen the lode to the depth of 14 fms., and are still sinking on the course of the lode. I am happy to say we have found the lode large, and turning out rich work for tin; this is a very great improvement, as we are not only sinking our shaft in whole ground, but have it on the course of the lode full ½ mile in length. I shall be able to say more on this improvement in next week's report.—South, or Copper Lode: We find the ground in driving the 12, west of shaft, about the same as when reported last week. The lode appears to be making larger, and still producing both mundle and copper ore.

**BYRN GWYN.**—F. Evans, March 7: In the 107 west the lode is small and poor. The 100 east is driving in a large strong lode, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 90 east is turning 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very promising; the stop behind this end is looking well for lead ore, and will produce 3 tons per fathom. The stop in the back of the same level is worth 1 ton per fathom, and likely to be better shortly. There is an improvement in the sump sinking below the 90 east, producing 10 cwt. per fathom. No change particularly in the 75 east. In the same level west we find there is high ground before the end, and ore, and we have decided to drive west at once. The tribute pitches throughout the mine have rather improved. In Edwards's pitch, in the 75 cross-cut north, and Brooke's pitch, in back of the 65 west, more particularly. Taking the mine as a whole, we consider the prospects a little brighter than for some time past. We shall sell 35 tons of lead ore to-morrow.

**BYRN GWYN.**—H. Nottingham, March 6: We have to-day resumed the driving on the run of ore going south from incline; the end is rather poor, but the ground is of the most congenial character for lead. The above joint going north from incline is a little wider, but less productive for lead. In the west part of the north level, from the middle of incline, we have been stopping along the bottom of the level, having found that lead did not continue in depth; this is an east and west joint, and as far as we have gone it has yielded ½ ton of lead per fm. I have suspended the stop in bottom of the level, and put the men to sink in the west end of it, where I think there is a north and south joint crossing, and the ground is bearing strong indications for lead. The level driving south-west from the lower part of the incline is in rather stiff ground, and unproductive. The joint we have been sinking on in bottom of the incline has become very close and unproductive; consequently I have suspended the sinking.

**CALSTOCK CONSOLS.**—W. B. Colom, March 8: The Dancesome lode east continues to yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. In the drive west on the Dancesome lode the end is becoming wetter, and the lode not underlying so much as it did.—Engine-shaft Lode: The lode in the rise from the end of the western level is up 6 ft., the lode is 2 ft. wide, of quartz, white iron, a quantity of mundle, with copper ore intermixed.

**CAPE CORNWALL.**—R. P. Goldsworthy, March 7: Saturday last was our pay and setting day. The following is a copy of our settings:—A pitch in back of the 80 east, by two men, at 15s. in 11. A pitch in back of the 70 east, by four men, at 13s. 4d. in 11. A pitch in back of the 55 east, by two men, at 15s. in 11. The 100 end to drive east, by three men and one boy, at 4s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. No. 1 stop, in the back, by two men, at 21s., worth 12s. per fm. No. 2 stop, in the back, by two men, at 21s., worth 7s. per fm. No. 3 stop, in the back, west of shaft, by three men, at 31s., worth 7s. per fm. Two men enlarging the pit at the 100—contract. The 90 end to drive east, by six men and one boy (9 ft. high), at 5s.; the lode is 7 ft. wide; the quality of the tinstone is poor at present—we expect an improvement. No. 1 stop, in the 90, by four men and one boy, at 31s. 10s.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. No. 2 stop, by four men and one boy, at 31s.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. No. 3 stop, by four men and one boy, at 31s.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The 80 end to drive east, by one man, at 37s. 6d.; the lode is producing saving work. The 70 end to drive west, by three men and two boys, at 31s.—lode poor. Two men opening a level to convey the water to the lobby lift, at 21s. 15s. per fathom. The engineers have fixed the main bob. The smaller bob to which the rod for pumping will be attached is also on the bob end, ready for fixing. They are now fixing the cylinder bedstone, and preparing to hoist in the cylinder. The masons are building the fly-wheel loading, and walls for pools, &c. The necessary arrangements are being made for treating the ore as our 32 head stamps are being put into the mill. The round bundle now at work answers to our satisfaction. We have 8 men on tribute, 34 men on 8 boys on tribute, 63 men, 10 boys, and 10 girls at the surface; and on the dressing-boards, including pit and timbermen, launders and fillers, engineers, carpenters, sawyers, smiths, masons, engineers, and their assistants, making a total of 105 men, 18 boys, and 10 girls employed in these mines.

**CARADON CONSOLS.**—S. Bennett, March 6: The ground has slightly improved in each of the 80 fm. level ends; this is the only alteration to notice in either of those places, as no work has been taken down during the past week. The rise continues to produce occasionally some very good ore; lode very unsettled, and the ground without any material alteration.

**CENTRAL MINERA.**—T. Hughes, March 8: Victoria Engine-shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level east is large and easy for progress, and very promising for lead ore. The lode in the west end is at present hard for progress; I have placed the men to cut into the north side, where the ground is a little more favourable. The lode in the rise in the roof of this level is rather easier for progress, and promising for lead.

**CLARA UNITED.**—Easter, March 7: The lode in the 50, west of engine-shaft, has improved, and is, in fact, much better than anything I have seen in this mine; it is, however, very hard, and full of water, hence is bad for progress. The cross-cut south at the 40 is through the lode or lodes, there being a mixture of lead ore for 2 fms. wide; I have this morning put the men to drive on the north part, which will yield from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead per fm. From present appearances it seems as though there are two lodes, and that they will form a junction between this and the 50, and according to their present bearing will be together in this level a few fathoms west of the present end. No alteration in the stopes in back of the 50, but very little has been done at surface since last reported owing to the severity of the weather. We have 8 men on tribute, 34 men on 8 boys on tribute, 63 men, 10 boys, and 10 girls at the surface; and on the dressing-boards, including pit and timbermen, launders and fillers, engineers, carpenters, sawyers, smiths, masons, engineers, and their assistants, making a total of 105 men, 18 boys, and 10 girls employed in these mines.

**CLOWANCE WOOD.**—E. Chegwinn, March 7: In the 20 cross-cut, driving north, the lead lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, but we have not yet cut the north part of the east and west lode. In the 20, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing quartz, mundle, and good stones of copper ore, and more water flowing from the end. In the 20, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing mundle and stones of copper ore; the ground is a little more favourable for driving.

**COGLATRA AND BOND.**—Feb. 23: After driving about 7 fms. down the shaft on a very small vein, and after the course of lead; we drove on for 3 fms., and at this point the wall of the lode took what the miners term "a warp." We, of course, could not lose sight of the wall, and instead of driving on the lead vein we followed the wall, and drove on the warp, leaving the lead course as it now stands, knowing at the same time the wall of the lode would soon find its way round in the same direction as we have it; the lode on the wall that made the warp is coming round in a straight line with the course of lead. We are now intersecting three small branches thrown back from the junction of the lead course and the wall.

March 3: I am glad to tell you that we have cut into the lode on the run of the lead course, and find it as good, if not better, than we saw the wall took its warp. I broke a solid stone of lead 80 lbs. weight, the best I have ever seen in the mine, and it is better going down in the bottom of the drive.

March 6: I have just come up from the mine underground; the lode or course of ore is looking better than it was when our director was here. I will write you more fully in a day or two. We have a good, and, I have no doubt, a dividend mine are long.

**CORNISH CLAY AND TIN WORKS.**—W. H. Wilcock, March 7: We have shipped this week 150 tons of china-ware, and shall send off 100 tons next week; this will give us more room in the mine. The coal has been pushed on with spirit.

**CREWELL AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.**—Kitts, March 8: We are progressing favourably with dividing and casing down the middle engine-shaft, and hope to begin to fork the water and clear it up by the middle of next week. The carpenters are also engaged fixing the shaft-tackle in order to draw the stuff with the whim-engine. We have 12 men and boys engaged clearing out the western adits; when this is accomplished I think we shall take up a large stream of water which has been going down into the mine. We are still clearing up the shaft to get to the 30, where the water is coming from, and to get the dam that referred to some time ago. We have stopped driving all the levels west, and are employing those men to clear the adits, likewise cutting drains at the surface.

**CROWN AND WENDRON.**—R. Reynolds, March 7: The engine-shaft is 8 fms. below the 48, and the level still producing stones of copper ore. The end in the 45 east is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise in back of the level to communicate as early as possible with the winze now sinking below the 36.

**CROWN CONSOLS.**—J. Vivian, March 7: The operations are being carried on as for some time past. The sumpmen are engaged in stopping the bottom of the 30, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, in a large mineralised lode, producing blende and copper ore, and the tributes are working their respective pitches.

**CUDDA.**—A. Candy, March 6: Since writing you last week, when we reported having commenced cutting into the lode in the 117, we have got into it 5 ft. to the further point, and no appearance of the north wall; in this 5 ft. the lode is composed of quartz, peach, and tin, worth for the latter at least 40s. per fathom. The tin is not formed in a leader, but is seen just the same throughout the whole of the lode as far as we have entered into it; this result is just what we expected from the various indications in the level above, and, no doubt, we have just entered upon what will prove a long run of good tin ground. Our other points of operation are just the same as last reported.

**DALE.**—R. Nisnes, March 8: The ground in the winze is beginning to alter. The vein has increased in size, and more mixed with sulphur and blende than which I hope we are approaching a rich vein of copper or lead. The other places at work on the vein are rather improved.

**EAST BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, March 8: The lode in the end west of cross-cut is about 5 ft. wide, and producing some very good tin stuff; the ground remains still rather hard. The lode in the end driving east of the western shaft, in the 10, has become more settled than it has been; the lode is again making larger, and the country each side of it very much like it was further west, where we found the lode so rich for tin. Our wheel-pit will be cleared out and ready for the masons to commence building the walls for the same by Saturday next.

**EAST CARN BREA.**—T. Glanville, Jas. Scholar, March 7: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In Thomas's shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is yielding 8 tons of ore per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. In the stopes in back of the 70 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm.—No. 5 Lode: In the 50, driving east of cross-course, the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. **EAST CHIVERTON.**—J. George, J. Nancarrow, March 7: During the last month we opened the 35 cross-cut south 18 fms., and during the last week have intersected two branches, each 6 in. wide and about 4 ft. apart, composed of blende, mundle, and blende, of a very kindly character; this cross-cut is now driving by eight men, at 21s. 6s. per fathom. In extending the shallow adit north from the engine we have passed through a branch 9 in. wide, containing friable quartz, soft floukan, &c.; this level is driving by four men, at 11s. 4s. per fm. We think our prospects are more encouraging.

**EAST DARREN.**—March 6: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing small branches of lead ore at times, but not a sufficient quantity

to value. In the 104 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and promises improvement. In the 92, west of boundary, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ tons of ore at times, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 68 east, 5 fathoms below the present end, the lode is about 3 to 4 ft. sinking has been disordered and unproductive, but we hope at this point soon to see a change for the better.—Reed's Shaft: In the 80 west the lode is about 1½ yard wide, composed of clay-slate and carbonate of lime, and producing small branches of ore at times. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine still continue to yield their usual quantity of ore. We have not been able to do much for the last few days in dressing, in consequence of the frost and heavy fall of snow at times, but we hope to commence again shortly, as the snow is melting fast, and believe that our usual quantity of ore will be forthcoming for the next sampling.

**EAST JANE.**—Thos. Hodge, March 8: East Branch: In the 48 south end it is 2 ft. wide, composed of white carbonate of iron, mundle, floukan, and lead, a kindly lode.—Western Lode: In the 48 south end we are driving on the floukan part, which is at times intermixed with lead; the ground in the end is very much improved in the last few days. In the 36 south end we picked into the lode this morning about 3 ft.; it is composed of crystallised spar, gossan, floukan, mundle, &c., a very pretty looking lode.

In the 36 south level we are clearing out a cross-cut east, in order to extend it a few fathoms further, in which direction we believe there is another branch near at hand. **EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, March 8: We have resumed driving the 85, east of Hallett's shaft; the lode is poor at present, but we anticipate improvement, as the 75 was productive east of this point. There is no change to notice in the rise over the 85; the lode has not been taken down in the 85, west of Hallett's, for the past fortnight; it seems to quite maintain its value, 15s. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level is getting into ore ground, worth at present 5s. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 75, west of Hallett's, is worth 8s. per fm. In the 85, east of King's shaft, in the elvan course, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing some good ore, worth 5s. per fm. In the 85, west of King's shaft, in the elvan course, the lode is in two parts each, producing stones of ore. In the 75, west of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing mundle and stones of ore. The stopes in the back of the 75, east of King's, is worth 9s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 75, west of King's, is worth 7s. per fm.

**EAST ST. JUST UNITED.**—John Cartwright, Peter Caley, March 6: The sinking of Phillips's engine-shaft, by four men and one boy, below the 10 is being proceeded with. About 20 fathoms west of shaft we find a winze gone down below the adit, which we are now clearing, and in the end we find a good branch of tin. We have set North Boorne shaft, to clear up and make good from the 10 to the 30 fm. levels, which we understand is the bottom. We are now down 7 fathoms below the 10 fm. level. At the Cranjank we are driving the 10 fm. level east in a kindly lode, with good stones of tin. We are sinking a winze below the 10 fm. level east, and cutting pit in the 20 fm. level, and as soon as the winze is holed to the 20 we shall resume the sinking of the shaft. At Wheel Vention we are driving the deep adit east, and stopping over a good paying tin lode, 18 in. wide. We are clearing up a shaft east on this lode, which we expect to have down in the deep adit in two months. At Wheel Widden we have eight men working on tribute.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, March 7: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 15 to 18 inches wide, composed of quartz and pryan, with spots of ore and tin—a kindly lode. The lode in the 85 west is from 16 to 18 inches wide, and producing ore and tin worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is from 15 to 18 inches wide, with stones of ore and tin—a kindly lode. In the 75 cross-cut north we have intersected a branch which is producing some very pretty yellow ore, and looking out a quantity of water. We have placed the men to open a little both east and west of the cross-course, to see whether this branch will open. We are almost of the opinion that there is something more further north connected with it, and if so we shall shortly prove it. The lode in the winze sinking below the 75 west is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, producing ore and tin worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 55 west is 2 feet wide, and worth for ore and tin 7s. per fathom. All the other places as before reported.

**EAST WHEAL GRYLLE.**—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 8: Firmstone's engine-shaft is sinking by six men, at 11s. per fathom, and is down 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 100 level. In the 18 in. level, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The 7, west of this shaft, is suspended, and the men put to sink a winze, in order to effect a communication to the level below. The lode in this winze is 18 in. wide, producing rich stones of lead, copper, and tin, but not enough to fix a value on; present price for sinking, by two men, 11s. 15s. per fathom, and 5s. in 11. The 7 east is driving by two men, at 11s. 10s. per fathom, and 5s. in 11. for tin; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The 10 is driving east of Thomas's shaft by six men, at 31s. 5s. per fathom. Our tribute setting for the present month is as follows:—Four men, at 5s. 10s. 11s., six men at 8s. 4s. four men at 7s. 6s., three men at 9s., eight men at 10s., and six men at 14s. in 11, at a standard of 45s. per ton, the tributers paying all expenses.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—R. Quentrell, March 7: North Lode: In the new shaft, sinking below the 45, the lode is worth 50s. per fathom; sinking by six men and three boys, at 18s. per fm. The stopes below the 45, west of new shaft, is worth 16s. per fm.; stopping by four men, at 41s. 10s. per fm. The stopes in back of the 45, east of new shaft, is worth 16s. per fm.; stopping by four men, at 41s. 10s. per fm. In the 45, east of new shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pryan, mundle, and a little tin; sinking by six men, at 10s. per fm.—South Lode: The stopes in back of the 40 east is worth 25s. per fm.; stopping by four men, at 5s. per fm. We have holed the winze from the 20 to the 40, and set a stopes west to six men, at 5s. per fm.; lode worth 40s. per fm. The 40 is being driven west, at 8s. per fm.; lode worth 30s. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is worth 40s. per fm.; sinking by six men, at 7s. per fm.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—J. Goldsworthy, March 7: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below 140 fm. level. In the 140 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pryan, mundle, and stones of copper ore—a kindly lode. The men refusing to settle under the present rules, there has not been any work done in either of the bargains this week. There is no change in any part of the mine since last reported upon. We believe the men will again settle as before in a day or two.

—J. Richards, March 8: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140 in ground favourable for progress. In the 140, east of Homersham's shaft, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundle, pryan, and good stones of lead, and promising. In the 120, east of Homersham's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting of capel, mundle, quartz, pryan, and good stones of ore. In the stopes in the back of the 130, east of Homersham's shaft, west of Barkell's rise, the lode is worth 15s. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 130, east of Homersham's shaft, west of Barkell's rise, is worth 30s. per fm. In the 77 east, west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode yields saving work of copper ore.

**EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—March 7: The ground in the 34 cross-cut is still hard, but letting out a quantity of water. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is moderately easy for drive.

**EAST WHEAL VOR.**—J. Pollard, March 7: The cross-cut is driven from the present bottom of the engine-shaft 5 ft. south, through ground which is quite congenial in this locality for bearing tin, and is fully into the perpendicular of the first part of the lode where seen in the cross-cut 2½ fathoms above this point. There must be a change in the underlie, as the lode is carried back against the south part, which is 7 feet distant in the latter-named cross-cut, by the influence of the branch, or north lode. Our object in driving this cross-cut is to see what course the lode is taking, so that we may sink the shaft on the right bearing of the lode. In the 70 west the ground is good for progress, but the lode is rather disordered by some cross branches which have passed through the end. In the 60 east the lode seems to be improving, and letting out more water; ground favourable for driving. The engine and pitwork are working well, keeping the water without the least hindrance.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, March 7: The pit at the 130 fm. level is completed, and we have driven the cross-cut west toward the lode about 2 fms.; the ground here continues to present the same favourable appearance for the production of lead ore. In the 115 fm. level the lode has been discovered as a silver, but the present end is rather disordered by some cross branches which have passed through the end. The stopes in the back of this level is yielding 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking in the bottom of the 100 fm. level north, is about 3½ ft. wide, and yielding saving work throughout. The new stopes in the back of this level is yielding 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut driving west from the 100 fm. level south we have passed through two branches or parts of the lode, each about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value as yet. We have now succeeded in getting our wide stopes in the back of the 40 north in better condition for working, but the cross branches have become mixed with patches of gossan, and, therefore, less productive, now yielding about ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are also becoming drained of water, and getting into a much better condition for working.

**FURSDON.**—J. Collins, March 6: The engine-shaft is 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 31; the ground is more favourable for progress, still yielding occasional stones of ore, but not of value. The end at the 31 east is hard, and yielding some ore, which is likely to improve; ground driven east of pit 6 fms. 4 ft.; I believe it right to continue this end further east, as there is ore in the bottom of the level above some fathoms east. The 30 east is being driven west, at 8s. per fm.; lode worth 13s. 4s. 4 ft. at this point we have commenced a cross-cut north with the view to intersect the branch seen north at the west of shaft. The pitch in the back of the 21 west is yielding about 15 tons of ore per month. In the pitch in back of the 11 east the lode is worth from 10s. to 12s. per fathom, and likely to continue. We sampled on Friday last (computed) 33 tons of ore, of 4½ produce. We had 3 tons dressed, which did not reach Morwellham in time to sample.

**GARLANDA UNITED.**—J. Rowe, March 7: We have fixed the 8-in. lift in Wheel Crane shaft, and have just finished cutting the shaft to its proper size; in a day or two we shall commence sinking in a good branch of tin. The water is being pumped by horse, and if the weather continues dry we hope to be able to sink 2 or 3 fathoms by horse-power.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., March 3: During the past week our usual satisfactory progress has been made in sinking the engine-shaft below the 50. The lode in the 50 west is not so favourable for progress, being still large, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 50 east is gradually improving, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other point of operation. We sampled yesterday (computed) 91 tons of copper ore.

**GLASGOW CARADON.**—W. Taylor, March 8: We continue to make fair progress with the 73 cross-cut south, which is now rapidly approaching the caunter lode; we hope to communicate this level with the winze sinking below the 65 in about three weeks. We shall then be able to open on McClure's lode at the 73, which I look forward to with interest. We have an increase of water in the 65 cross-cut north, which is probably from some lode near. The 65 west is very slow for progress; the lode is disordered by the cross branches, consequently not so ore, but I hope soon to get through this and into a valuable lode, as the stopes working from the 52, west of this end, and the branches are worth 35s. per fm.—good quality ore. The stopes on the whole, turning out about the usual quantity of ore. The ore sold on March 1 weighed 162 tons 4 cwt. 2 gr., realising 638s. 7s.

**GOGGINAN.**—March 8: We have holed the rise over the 100 fm. level to-day, and shall now put some men to stopes at once. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

**GREAT BRIGAN.**—J. Tredinnick, March 7: No lode has been taken down in the rise or stopes during the past week; therefore, no change has taken place, and the value of the lode the same as reported last week.

**GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).**—W. Skewis, J. Richards, March 7: The lode in the 40 west has not been taken down since our last report; then 2 ft. wide, composed of mundle and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore of a very promising character. We are not now affected in any way by the miners' strike here. Everything is going on satisfactorily.

**GREAT EAST LOVELL.**—R. Quentrell, T. Carpenter, March 7: Since the meeting we have cut pit at the engine-shaft, and driven the cross-cut 8 fms. north and 2 fms. 3 ft. south, but have not yet intersected the lode. The masons are busily engaged at surface, sinking the sub-sink in order to erect a fat-rod in the shaft, and to erect a fat-rod in the north part of the shaft. We are opening a bob-pit on the first lode north of the account-house (or 115 fms. north of engine-shaft), which has a very promising appearance, and if the weather proves favourable we hope to get the fat-rod completed, and to commence sinking on this lode, in a month from this date. We are also progressing

very favourably in clearing and securing the adit north, and hope to reach the fourth level by the end of this week.

**GREAT NORTH DOWNS.**—W. Rich, M. Jenkin, March 6: We have begun to take down the 50 level, and in the 60 end, west of Silgan's shaft, we have seen a kindly appearance, and yield good stones of ore; the ground, however, is very stiff, which renders the progress slow. The 70 end, driving west, shows signs of improvement; the lode is becoming more porous, and carries good stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 15s. per fm. We have intersected a branch in each of the cross-cuts—the 57 and 70; these branches are not to value; we are urging on the ends through very congenial looking kilias. Butler's shaft is timbered and secured from surface to the deep adit 30 fms.; we are hoping soon to complete it to the 40, when we shall commence to sink a fat-rod preparatory to sinking this shaft.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—R. Rowe, March 6: The lode in the shaft is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and of a very promising character. No change in the 72 south, but the 72 north is daily improving. In the 60 south the lode continues large, 3 feet wide, and worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. The same level north continues to open out a fine-looking lode, from 2 to 3 feet wide, and worth quite 1 ton of lead per fathom.

**GREAT RETALLACK.**—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 8: There is no change of importance since last report. We shall have nearly 70 tons of blende ready to sample by this day week.

**GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.**—J. Nancarrow, J. George, March 5: The ground continues favourable in Gifford's engine-shaft, and we are making fair progress in sinking. The water has not increased since last report, and with the present dry weather there is every prospect of its falling off in the next two or three weeks.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, March 7: In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the rise in back of the 125, east of new shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The water is drained 2 fms. below the 154, and we hope to set all the bargains on Friday next.

**GREAT WHEAL GRYLLE.**—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 8: Michell's flat-rod shaft is down 3 fms. 1 ft. below the 12, and is sinking by six men, at 15s. per fathom; the lode is small and poor.—Stevens's Lode: The 12 is driving east of the cross-cut, by four men, at 31s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The winze in the bottom of the deep adit is sinking by four men, at 21s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. Our tribute setting for the present month is as follows:—Two men, at 11s. 11s. 11s., four men, at 13s. 4d. in 11s. 11s. 11s. the tributers paying all expenses. We sampled on Monday, the 5th inst., 115 bushels of tinstone, which is for sale on Friday, the 9th inst.; estimated value 20s.

**GRYLLE WHEAL FLORENCE.**—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 8: The 22 is driving west of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 31s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide—unproductive. From the present appearance we expect we are getting near the caunter lode. The winze in the bottom of the 12, on the caunter, is sinking by two men, at 11s. 15s. per fathom, and 13s. 4d. in the 11 for tin; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3s. per fathom.

**GWYDYR PARK.**—Wm. Smyth, March 6: There is no alteration in Gwyn Lifford adit since last reported; it is still very hard. The dressing is progressing rather slow, on account of the severity of the weather, the ground being covered with frost and snow during the last week or more.

**HALENEAGLE.**—W. Bawden, March 3: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 56, the lode or branch is as last reported. In the 56, driving west of said shaft, on Wheel Rose lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 55, driving east of the above shaft, on north lode, the lode is small and poor. In the 56 cross-cut, driving south-east from Pinniger's engine-shaft, judging from the character of the ground I think we are near the lode. The 40, driving east of King's shaft, on the middle lode, looks as if we had intersected the south lode, but we have not opened on it sufficiently to give its value. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 43, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 18s. per fm. The 43, west of Robert's shaft, is without change since last reported. The winze sinking below the 33, west of Robert's shaft, is opening out tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 23, east of Robert's shaft, is opening out tribute ground. We are progressing favourably with the driving of the cross-cut at the 43, south of Reed's lode, towards Oates's shaft. Our engine is going about ten strokes per minute to keep the water, but I think it will soon fall off.

**HARWOOD.**—J. Race, March 3: On Monday I set two men to rise from the level at Scar Head in the north string up to the drift about 8 ft., at 5s. per fathom, worth ¼ ton of ore per fm. at present, and improves in going up. The drift east in the north string is set to four men, at 9s. per fm., worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., and looks well for improvement. The level going east in Trough vein is set to two men, at 12s. per fm., worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in Trough vein are set to two men, at 30s. per fm., worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. We have nearly got Lock's level into working order, and I intend on Monday or Tuesday to begin to drive north with eight men.

**HAVAN SILVER-LEAD.**—G. Jones, March 7: On the 28th ult. (our setting-day) Carriston's shaft was



currence of copper and munda in the joints of the kilas at the shaft, which must undoubtedly have been produced by the proximity of a strongly mineralised lode. We are now making preparations for sinking a shaft from the engine to Weston's shaft, and hope to have everything completed and a full party of men sinking the shaft some time this month; and, as we shall then be in a position to explore the lode, I expect that I shall be in a position to report results that will be both gratifying and profitable to the adventurers.

**NEW CROW HILL.**—Capt. Trelease, March 6: In the 70 ft. level east we are now driving a few feet off the lode, in consequence of the flooken being so heavy, and shall cut through the lode now and then. The level stops have much improved, being worth in different places 25¢ per fathom; indeed, it is a fine looking lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide. Louisa's shaft is not through the lode; one part of it, about 2 ft. wide, is very muddy, with blende, quartz, and lead ore, a stone from which I have sent you. The lode is very wet and troublesome, which is the reason of our slow progress in sinking.

**NEW TRELEIGH.**—S. Mitchell, March 7: The lode in the 80 ft. level, west of the cross-course, is 8 ft. wide, and occasionally good stones of ore are met with; the lode is becoming more porous than it has been, and discharging more water. The lode in the 70 ft. level, west of the cross-course, is 3½ ft. wide, of good appearance, and will yield over 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 ft. level is still divided, and should continue the same as it is at the present time it will be necessary to drive two levels, one on each part; the level already is 11 ft. wide; the north part of the lode will turn out 2 tons of ore per fathom; the south part is producing good work. The stops in the back of this level are yielding a fair quantity of ore. The rise in the back of the 40, west of the new shaft and east of the western cross-course, is producing good stones of ore, and the lode very large. The plan, which was made, of getting on the lode and with the contents to pump out the water of the new shaft, and no time will be lost in its completion.

**NEW WHEEL LOVELL.**—J. Prike, March 7: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 30 ft. level 7 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 30 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 9¢ per fathom; driving by six men, at 6¢ per fathom. The lode in the stops in back of the above level is 2 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fathom; working by six men, at 4¢ per fathom. The lode in the 30 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 12¢ per fathom; driving by six men, at 8¢ per fathom. The lode in the 30 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8¢ per fathom; driving by four men, at 6¢ per fathom. The rise from the 30 to the 20 is held to-day, and has given us good ventilation, and laid open a piece of tin ground for stopping, where we intend putting two pairs of men; this will increase our returns. In costaining north we have cut the Goblet lode, which is 1 foot wide, producing stones of tin, but we are only about 3 fathoms from surface; the lode looks very promising to be a good tin-producing one in depth. We have eight men working on tribute in the back of the 20, at 12¢, in 11 ft. The prospects are very promising.

**NORTH BULLER.**—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, March 3: The 100 cross-cut is letting out more water than for some time past, and the ground just the same as when last reported on. No change to notice in the 100 end, east of cross-cut, since last week.

**NORTH CHIVERTON.**—Wm. Hancock, March 6: Setting Report: The new engine-shaft is sunk deep enough for 50 fms. We have set a pit to cut in this level, shaft to case and divide from the 43 to the 54, and penthouse to take out, to twelve men, per bargain, 30¢. The 43 to drive west, on No. 2 lode, by two men, 3 fms. stent, at 50¢ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, lead, and blende, but not enough of the two latter to put much value on it—kindly lode. In the same level east we are still in aldy ground; set to drive by two men, 3 fms. stent, at 32¢. 6d. per fms. The No. 3 lode, recently intersected in the cross-cut south, to cut through and square it down preparatory to driving east and west on its course, per bargain, 50¢; we have cut into it about 18 inches; it seems a strong lode, with water issuing from it very strong, producing quartz, peach, spots of copper, and good quality blende ore, worth for the latter, so far as we can see of it, 1½¢ per fms. This is now three fathoms of a fair size and two branches we have intersected in the cross-cut, about 20 fms. from the 40, and all of them contain minerals. The No. 2 lode, though not at present of much value, has produced some excellent work for blende and lead; these points look favourable for a deeper level. As soon as convenient we shall again resume driving on the same cross-cut, in search of other lodes that may be in that direction. Old Sump-shaft: The 60 to drive east, on the south lode, by four men, 3 fms. stent, at 50¢ per fms.; the lode is producing 3 tons of blende per fms. The same level west will produce ¼ ton of blende per fms.—a promising lode; set to drive by two men, 3 fms. stent, at 40¢ per fms. The back of this level to stop the back of the same level, by six men, 10 fms. stent, at 30¢ per fms.; producing 2 tons of blende per fms.; the bargain at this level produce silver-lead also, and at times are worth 2 or 3 cwt. per fms.—Mew's Shaft: The cross-cut to drive south towards the new engine-shaft; the men to work from two o'clock on Monday mornings until seven o'clock on Saturday evenings, by six men, the month, at 90¢ per fathom. The level to clear and secure west of the shaft, by two men, 3 fms. stent, at 15¢ per fathom; we are daily expecting to reach the end here. A pit in back of this level, by three men, the month, at 10¢ per fms. for lead ore. A pit in back of the 40, of old sump, by two men, at 27¢. 6d. per ton for blende. To fill and land all the stuff at the different shafts throughout the mine, by four men, or more if required, for two months, at 13¢. 10s. per month. We calculate to sample the early part of next week two parcels of fair quality blende ore. Seeing the different lodes we have intersected in the cross-cut south, independent of the lodes in the old mine, I consider our prospects are of the most favourable character.

**NORTH DOLCOATH.**—J. Vivian and Sons, J. Pauli, March 3: In the engine-shaft, now 9 fms. below the 55, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing yellow copper ore, intersected with a strong blende, and having altogether a very promising appearance. In the 70 cross-cut south, west of the engine-shaft, on the cross-course, we continue to open westward on the branch intersected, and find it producing pockets of rich yellow copper ore; it is, however, thus far small, but the surrounding stratum is made up of lode-stone and minerals of the most congenial character for metals, so that we think it probable we may meet with a further improvement. In the shallow adit cross-cut north, in the eastern part of the set, we meet with small branches occasionally, but have not reached any of them, which are on the north part of the set.

**NORTH JANE.**—J. Rowe, March 7: No change worthy of notice in Lead's engine-shaft; we are sinking with moderate speed. The engine is working well, and water easy. **NORTH MINER.**—A. W. Thomas, March 7: The cross-cut driving north in the 50 is being pushed on with all speed. We have about 2 fms. 4 ft. more to drive before we cut the lode. If the ground continues as it is at present we shall reach the lode in about five weeks. Water continues to come out of the end, which is a good indication of a good lode. During the last week we have met with occasional spots of lead ore. The end is now composed of blende, quartz, and copper ore. Our hand-lift works well, and we are able to keep the water out of the bottom of the mine with a man and boy. The stop above the 25 west will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The frost and snow still hinder us from dressing. We have a good pile of stuff at surface and underground, which we shall dress as soon as we have a return of milder weather.

**NORTH ROBERT.**—W. Godden, March 6: The tin lode will all be taken down to-morrow, when I shall see how it looks in the 30 end. All working on well. — W. Godden, March 8: No. 1 south lode, in the 62 ft. level, east of Robell's cross-cut, west of Murchison's, is yielding good stones of ore. We have resumed the driving of the 62 ft. level, end, on the main lode, east of Murchison's shaft. **NORTH SHEPHERDS.**—H. Bennetts, March 7: The lode in the 40 and west is 16½ in. wide, producing some good stones of lead ore, with an increase of water from the lode. The lode in the 30 end west is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for dressing; the lode has a good appearance indeed. In the 20 end, west of Rye's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of iron and stones of lead occasionally. The engine is working well, and the pitwork in good working order.

**NORTH TRESELEY.**—R. Pryor, J. Trengling, T. Jenkin, March 8: Treseley's shaft is sunk to the 120, and the shaftmen are now engaged in taking down the lode, which is standing for 3 fms. in height, and as far as yet seen it is composed principally of munda, with good stones of ore; no time will be lost in taking down the lode, so as to ascertain its size and value; the shaft is still in a beautiful elvan, and we are induced to think that the 120 will be found more productive than any level above, as we are now in about the centre of the elvan course. The 110, east of this shaft, is producing 2½ tons of ore per fms. The stops in the back of this level 6 tons per fms. The 100 ft. level, east of this shaft, is producing 2 tons per fms., and the stops in the back of this level 5 tons per fms. for some time past. Our next sampling of copper ore will be about 300 tons of good quality for six weeks' working.

**NORTH WHEEL BASSET.**—Wm. Roberts, March 7: Main Lode: In the 122 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, all saving work for tin; in the same level east the lode is 1 foot wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 112 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 4¢ per fms. for tin. In the stop in back of the 102 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5¢ per fms. for tin.—North Lode: In the 82 east the lode is about 1 ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore. In the 42 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fms.; in the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 32 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

**OLD GUNNISLAKE.**—W. G. Gard, J. Phillips, March 8: In Michael's shaft we are forking the 31, in which from the quantity of water pumped the gunnises must be very large. The rise in back of the deep adit is without alteration. We shall not be able to haul from the shafts in the 21 till early next week on account of work to be done in the shaft. At Parker's shaft we continue to sink by the side of the lode. In the 31 west the lode has increased in size, being now 3 feet wide, yielding good stones of tin. In the 20 west we have driven 6 fms. to the cross-course, and have strong indications of the lode in the heads containing copper ore.

**FEIN-AN-DREA.**—W. Trengy, J. Thomas, March 3: Sump: The sinking of this shaft is progressing favourably, the lode producing stones of tin. In the 130 east end the lode is producing 10½ tons of tin per fms. In the 130 west end we have not yet reached the north part of the lode. In the 130 north cross-cut we have intersected Skimmer's south lode, and cut into it 3 ft. without having reached the north wall; the 3 ft. seen of this lode is worth 20¢ per fms. The 120 east end is worth 15¢ per fms. In the 120 west the lode is still disordered by the cross-course, and the ground very hard for driving. In the 130 west the lode is worth 10¢ per fms. The 120 north cross-cut, on the cross-course, is driving to cut Skimmer's main lode—nothing yet intersected. In the 100 east end the lode is worth 10¢ per fms., and promising further improvement. The 100 east rise is worth 6¢ per fms.—Cobbler's: The 110 east end is worth 5¢ per fms. In the 110 east the rise is worth 5¢ per fms. In the 90 east we have not yet reached the north wall of the lode, which is large, yielding coarse tinstuff. In the 90 east the winze is worth 12¢ per fms. In the 90 north cross-cut we have intersected the new lode reported last week, past the heave produced by the cross-course; this is going west, where the lode produces good stones of copper ore. In the 68 east the winze is worth 12¢ per fms.—Cardon's: The 30 west end is worth 10¢ per fms.

**FENHALLS WHEEL VOR.**—J. Richards, W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, March 7: At Hollingsworth's engine-shaft the shaftmen have completed the fixing of the 40 ft. plunger-lift below the adit, and are now engaged in making the necessary preparations for sending the drop-lift to the 54 fathom level, at which point the water will be in fork by Monday evening, when we shall immediately make the necessary arrangements for driving west in the 54 fathom level, which is in whole ground from the bottom of the mine to the 16, west of Hollingsworth's, to Gutierrez shaft, to the west of which the tributers in the former shaft were sunk in several places in the bottom of the 16, west of the latter shaft, from 7 to 10 fms. below the bottom of the level, and must have done the tinstuff by manual labour to the 16; this augurs well for further sinking Gutierrez shaft, which we intend setting at our next survey day; and, from what can be seen of the lode east and west of shaft, we have no doubt in our minds but by the sinking of the latter shaft, and extending the level east and west, it will lay open a long run of tin ground. From the 38 to the bottom of the adit, east and west of Batye's, we have 40 tributers working, and all earning fair wages: 20 fathoms east of Batye's, in the 38, in driving a cross-cut about 15 ft. south of the lode, worked in by the former adventurers, we discovered a branch of lode about 1 ft. wide, producing some very rich tinstuff. The tributers are eagerly seeking pitches at different points on this lode. As soon as the water is in fork to the 54, and the level cleared east of Hollingsworth's, we shall be able to ascertain if this lode or branch has been cut in the 54; if not, this will be a great acquisition to the mine of itself. This may be considered a new mine of great promise, by the expense of only driving a short cross-cut. Our dressing operations are progressing satisfactorily. I shall not fail in selling the promised quantity of tin. The whole of our machinery is in perfect order, and working satisfactorily.

**FENHALLS.**—W. Higgins, J. Nance, March 3: We have again passed through the ground with the 60 cross-cut of engine-shaft; the ground is congenial to tin, and letting out much water. The 60 ft. levels, driving east and west of the north

cross-cut, maintain their respective value as in our last report. The men are desling the lode in the 40 ft. level, driving west of south cross-cut, as well as in all other bargains of this mine.

**PENTRE LYGAN.**—F. Evans, March 8: I am much pleased with the appearance of the ground at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, also the lode, which is about 1½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is spar, of the kind which usually follows lead.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—Wm. Gifford, March 6: In the 45, east of Watson's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and copper ore, value for the latter 20¢ per fms. although the lode is not so large as when we commenced sinking it down the ore is of better quality. We hope to resume driving the adit by the beginning of next week, when we shall carry the lode in course of driving. We are pushing on the sinking of Watson's shaft with all possible speed.

**PROSPER UNITED.**—J. Nicholls, Wm. Millett, J. Hall, March 8: The lode in the 90, west of Louisa's shaft, is 18 in. wide, and unproductive. The lode in the 90, east of Hand's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, and at present poor; here we expect an improvement shortly. The lode in the 80 west is 2½ ft. wide, containing good tin and copper ore. The lode in the 70 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and munda, and yielding a little tin. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below the 60, west of Hand's shaft, will yield 1½ ton of copper ore per fms. The lode in the 40 west is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in the 70, east of Hoeking's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper ore. No change in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

**ROARING WATER.**—Capt. Thomas, March 6: The ground in Grady's engine-shaft was the same as last reported, and the lode maintaining its large size, and I think improvement in the appearance; I believe in long we shall have a good improvement, the character of the lode fully warrants this expectation. The fine stratum of ground alluded to last week is continuing in Gillman's engine-shaft, and it appears to be permanent; we are using every endeavour to get down the two shafts as quick as possible. There is no trouble, lets, or hindrances, the machinery being in perfect order.

**ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.**—John Nancarrow, E. Knuckey, March 6: There is no alteration to notice at Ellen's shaft, nor in the 90 east, for the water has greatly hindered us; but the men are now working in the 80, east of Ellen's, is unproductive. The north part yields some good ore, and is likely soon to become valuable. The 70 east, on the north part of the lode, is improving, now worth 6¢ per fms. The east stop, in back of the 70, is worth 6¢ per fms., and the west stop 12¢ per fms. The 60 east, on the north part of the lode, is opening tribute ground. In the 40, west of sump, we have passed through a small cross-course, which south of the lode yields some good stones of ore. There is no important change in the pitches since last week.

**ROSEWARNE UNITED.**—J. Richards and Son, E. Carthew, March 8: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing stones of yellow copper ore. The 70, west of engine-shaft, is worth 8¢ per fms. The 60, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12¢ per fms. The boundary winze, sinking below the 50, is worth 5¢ per fms. for copper ore. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking very well.

**SORTHIDGE CONSOLS.**—J. Richards, March 8: Hitchens's engine-shaft is again in regular course of sinking, and is now down 7½ fms. below the 110 in good ground for progress.—Hitchens's Shaft: In the 110 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of munda, capel, prina, and stones of good quality ore. The 110 east having been cleared and secured, driving west, and the great ground of the cross-course in search of the lode thought to be thrown in that direction. Rowe's rise, in the back of the 110, is communicated with the 98 above, the lode proving 2 ft. wide, and yielding saving work of copper ore. In the 50 west, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and yields ½ ton of ore per fms.

**SOUTH GARN BREA.**—J. Richards, March 7: Flat-rod Shaft: In the 128 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fms. The lode in Richard's winze, in the bottom of the 115 east, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fms. The lode in the 118 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, capel, munda, quartz, and a little tin ore. The sinking of new shaft is suspended.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, March 3: In the 40 cross-cut, between the engine and King's shafts, we have now only about 9 ft. to drive to communicate, and we fully calculate on doing this in the coming week. In the 40 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, to intersect the engine lode, the rock is a little more favourable for driving.—Middle Lode: In the 30, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode has increased in size and improved in character, and has every appearance of soon becoming productive of tin. In the 20 east the lode is also increasing in size, and looking more favourable for production of tin than it has before. In the 10 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing tin, worth about 5¢ per fms.—West Bassett Lode: In the 40, west of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a leading branch of black copper ore varying from 6 in. to 1 ft. in width, and the whole of the lode gives the impression of becoming much more valuable shortly; the present value is much the same as when it was last reported, being worth from 15¢ to 20¢ per fms. In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of chlorite and ferruginous gossan. In the 20 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of cellular quartz and ferruginous gossan. We find since the dry weather has set in that the water is beginning to sink in Vivian's shaft, so that we expect in a few days to be able to resume sinking this shaft. In the 23, east of King's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of prina, soft quartz, &c., impregnated with native copper. In the deep adit level, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, &c. The stops are producing their usual quantity of ore.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, March 8: The 40 cross-cut from the engine-shaft to King's shaft has been held. We shall now proceed with the least possible delay to resume the sinking of King's shaft below the 40, and to prepare the road to the 30.

**SOUTH DARREN.**—J. Boudry, March 5: Agreeably with your request, I beg to hand you my report, showing the present working and future prospects of the mine. The lode in the 70 west is 18 in. wide, containing spots of lead and copper, and presenting good indications for improvement. The lode in the 60 west is 2½ ft. wide, containing good mineralised kilias, carbonate of lime, lead, and copper ore; present value, 20¢ per fms. and presenting such indications as promise an early improvement. The lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, and of a most promising character; present value for lead and copper ore 25¢ per fms. and judging from the very favourable indications of the lode presented at this point, I feel justified in stating, as my opinion, that a valuable lode will be found under this point when the deeper levels are brought forth to it. The lode in the stop over the back of this level, west from the winze, is 3 feet wide, worth for lead and copper 15¢ per fms. The lode in the stop over the back of the 50, east from winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 16¢ per fms. The lode in the 40 west is 2½ ft. wide, and letting out much water; present value for lead and copper 15¢ per fms. and showing indications of a promising character. The lode in the stop over the 40 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 23¢ per fms. The lode in the 30 west is 2½ ft. wide, containing a good mixture of lead and copper ore, and present a much better appearance than I have noticed for some time past; present value for lead and copper ore, 16¢ per fms. The lode in the stop over the back of the 30, west from the winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper, 10¢ per fms. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, at present producing a little ore, but not enough to value. Altogether the present end is not looking quite so well, it presents a good appearance for improvement. The lode in the shallow level, driving west, is producing good quality sulphur, &c., but not sufficient to value. The stop over the back of the 60 west is, for the present, suspended, in consequence of the air. This, however, will be resumed again as soon as the winze, now in course of sinking, is communicated with that level. I value the ore ground laid open at about 11,000 l., and, from present prospects, I calculate as soon as the winzes are communicated with the 40 and 60, which are now being pushed on most vigorously. This will take about three months to complete, after which I hope to increase the returns. In conclusion, I beg to say, taking into consideration the promising appearance of the lode in the 30, and the great ground of the cross-course in the level above, I am of opinion that important improvements will yet be met with.

**SOUTH DOLCOATH.**—W. Roberts, March 7: The following tutwork bargains were set on the 2d inst.—The 56 to drive east on the counter lode by four men, at 8¢ per fms.; lode 1½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and stones of ore. The 46 east by six men, at 9¢. 10s.; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The 46 west by two men, at 7¢. 10s. The 36 east by two men, at 7¢. 10s.; and the 36 west by two men, at 4¢ per fms. There are also six men cutting a pit at the adit level for end-off, preparatory to the putting the lode to work.

**SOUTH EXMOUTH.**—J. P. Nicholls, March 7: The lode in the 90 north is 2½ ft. wide, consisting chiefly of quartz and white iron. We have communicated the second winze to this level, which is now well ventilated, and we shall, therefore, be able to push on the end with the greatest speed. The lode in the 90 south is 3 ft. wide, without change in its character since last reported. The lode in the 75 north is 3½ ft. wide, consisting of barytes, quartz, and white iron, and yielding occasional stones of lead. The lode in the 60 north still presents a very favourable appearance; the ground has also been favourable for the same during the past fortnight, which we are making the best of to get down to the level of the cross-course in the level above.

**SOUTH WIRAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 3: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, is from 18 to 20 inches wide, of quartz and prina, which produces a little tin, with spots of ore and munda; about 4 ft. to the north of the lode there is a branch of prina, &c., underlying rapidly towards the lode; at the junction a change may reasonably be expected. There is no change in the lode in the adit west since our last report.

**ST. DAY UNITED.**—J. Cook, March 3: We have forked 9 fms. of water at Oppie's shaft, and the shaftmen are working well. There is nothing new in our tutwork bargains to report this week.

**ST. IVES WIRAL ALLEN.**—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, March 6: The stopmen have finished cutting ground for a road at the 60 at Roderick's engine-shaft, and have just commenced sinking below. The endmen from the 80 west are now cutting pit at that level. The 50 ft. level end east is worth 3¢ per fms. The 40, east of Roderick's, is improved, now worth 6¢ per fms.; the ground also about the lode is improved; this is a point of importance, as it is going into whole ground, and there is no other place worked so far east below the adit. Since the last meeting we have stopped the stoping of tutwork, and after the stoping on the central adit, three places are now working at 11s. in 1½, and others are likely to be set shortly.

**ST. JUST CONSOLS.**—J. Carthew, Wm. Williams, March 6: We are sinking the Guide shaft below the 10 ft. level, by four men and two boys; and 9 fms. east of the shaft we are sinking a winze below the 10 ft. level on a very kindly lode: 6 feet west of the shaft we have also a very kindly looking lode; we believe that this is the new lode, from which in the adit level we broke some very rich tinstuff. When the shaft is down to the 20 ft. level we shall be in a good position to prove this, as also the run of tin ground going down in the bottom of the 10 ft. level.

**ST. JUST UNITED.**—R. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, March 3: Savell's Lode: We have suspended all operations in the 76, and placed the men, with six others, twelve in number, to cut down the piece of ground standing between the main part of the lode, and that part on which the engine-shaft was sunk by the former company. The contract is let for 130 l., with a premium of 10s. per man if completed in two months from this date. Our object for doing this is to bring the engine-rod and skip-road down to the bottom level on the main part of the lode, thus enabling us to pump the water and draw the stuff below the 62 by machinery instead of by manual labour, as hitherto.

The lode in the 76 is everywhere very wide and thick, and in the western end, 6 fms. west from shaft, the part carried (3 ft.) is worth full 8¢ per fms. The lode viewed at this point, and contrasted with the 62 and 50, has evidently changed for the better, and seems just to have entered into the top of a course of tin ground. The stop in back of the 62, west of shaft, is set to two men, at 30s. per fms.; the lode is worth 4¢ per fms. The 35 to drive east shaft by two men, at 5¢ per fms.; the lode produces some good tinstuff, but is at present rather small.—North Lode: A winze to sink under the 62 by four men, at 4¢ per fms.; the lode is worth 7¢ per fms.—Buck Lode: The 62 to drive east of Red Dipper shaft by four men, at 31. 10s. per fms., and 5s. in 12. tribute; the lode is worth 8¢ per fms.—Owl Lode: The rise over the 20 by two men, at 5¢ per fms.; the lode is worth 6¢ per fms. The 10 to drive north by two men, at 8¢ per fms.; the lode is at present rather poor. The winze to sink under the deep adit by two men, at 7¢ per fms.; the lode is worth 5¢ per fms. The deep adit to drive north by two men, at 4¢ per fms. and 2s. 6d. in 11. tribute; the lode is worth 12¢ per fms. The shallow adit to drive north by two men, at 27. 10s. per fms. and 5s. in 11.; the lode is worth 3¢ per fms.

**TOLCARNE.**—March 7: Field's Lode: In the 75 east the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and a little tin ore. The lode in the 60 east is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and a little tin ore. The lode in the 50 east is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore, and looking promising for improvement. The lode in the 40 east is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fms.

fathom. We have communicated the winze in the bottom of the above-mentioned level the rise in the back of the 50, which has given good ventilation to the 50. In the 30 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fms.—New North Lode: In the 60, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, intermingled with a little of the cross-course. The lode in the 60, east of the cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fms. The lode in the 50, east and west of the cross-cut, is small and unproductive. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 50 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The ground in the adit level cross-cut south is rather hard, and very wet.

**TEES HEAD AND CROSSGILL HEAD.**—March 8: In cutting through the vein we have met with a very good mine. The men have got some fine pieces of ore; it is 3 ft. wide, and nearly all bone. I do not think we are quite through the vein yet; at present it is a very good mine, and I hope it will reward the shareholders for their outlay.

**TRENCROM.**—W. Arthur, W. Rosewarne, March 8: In the rise above the 110, east of Hollow's shaft, there is no alteration. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 4¢ per fms. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 10 in. wide, worth 3¢ per fms. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 12 in. wide, worth 2¢ per fms. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 1¢ per fms. The shaftmen at Dawe's shaft are at present engaged in cutting pits at the 40 and 60.

**TREVENEN AND TREMENEHER.**—J. Medien, March 7: The lode in the stop in bottom of the 187 is worth 16¢ per fms. The 187 end, east of the cross-course, is worth 7¢ per fms. The stop in back of the 182 is worth 8¢ per fms. The ground is eased in the 150 end east of old sump, but the lode is poor. The ground is still fair in the 130 cross-cut, and good speed is being made in driving it, but the lode is not met yet. No change in the tribute department to call for remarks.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—A. Waters, T. Harvey, March 6: There is no change worthy of notice in the mine since our last report. The shaftmen and tributers in back of the 110, north of Field's, are working on ground which is yielding about 2 tons of blende per fms. We have six men getting barytes. We shall sample a parcel of blende on Saturday next.

**VIGRA AND CLOGAU.**—J. Remfry, March 8: The stoping in the bottom of the 5, No. 1 shaft, No. 2 mine, is progressing satisfactorily; the ground is tolerably easy, and the lode of average quality. The lode at the bottom of No. 3 shaft is well mineralised, and looking very promising to yield good work. The east and west levels from No. 3 shaft are without alteration. Our average progress in each level is 2½ fms. per month. I am happy to state that the two stops above the lower adit, No. 1 mine, in the western level, are steadily improving, and at present are yielding quartz of such a promising character that I am daily hoping to cut rich ore. The stone-breaking engine and incline-drum are finished, and as soon as the pulleys for carrying the ropes are laid down we shall commence bringing down quartz and stamping, which I hope to do by the end of the month. During the period of constructing the railway the stamping machinery has been overhauled and repaired, and the 32 heads are now in excellent working order.

**WELSH (Gold).**—W. Vincent, March 8: At Cefn Coch the lode in the north end is 3 ft. wide, composed of arsenical munda and quartz; much more of the latter than I have hitherto been seen, and more kindly for gold; the lode is also harder, and more spare for driving. There is nothing wanting in the present appearance of the lode but a little more blende to make it like unto the lode in No. 2 shaft, from which we had as much blende.

**WEST BASSET.**—W. Roberts, March 7: Engine Lode: In the 144 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In the 134 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 134, west of Percy's shaft, the lode has not been touched since last reported, the men having been employed shooting down the sides of the level in order to get at the end of the vugh.—Middle Lode: The 94, east from cross-cut from Grenville's shaft, produces 1 ton of ore per fms.; lode 1 ft. wide. In the 65, west from cross-cut from Thomas's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 65, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fms. In the winze sinking under the 52 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore—tribute ground. In the 52 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore—tribute ground.

**WEST CWM ERFIN.**—March 8: The lode in the adit level still looks well, yielding full 1 ton of lead ore per fms.

**WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.**—William Skewis, J. Donnal, March 7: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of Maria engine-shaft, is without any particular change, and satisfactory progress is being made. The Capel Tor lode, in the 50, east of this shaft, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, yielding about 3 tons of ore per fms. The lode in this level, driving west, is 5 feet wide, and improving, now producing 2 tons of ore per fms. with good prospects of a further improvement. The West Maria lode, in the 50, east of Maria engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fms.; this is a splendid-looking lode, and is opening out a piece of valuable ore ground for stoping when cut out by the rise in the back of this level, the lode in which is producing 5 tons of ore per fms. The ground in the 40 cross-cut, north of Maria engine-shaft, has improved, and letting out more water; there are strong indications of the near approach to the lode, which we are daily expecting to intersect; the drive is by the side of the Devon Consols lode, in the 30, east of this shaft, towards the junction with the West Maria lode, which if the bearings and underlie continue, is about 4 fathoms in advance of the present end. There is no particular change in this level east, on the Capel Tor lode. The adit level, driving west on Devon Consols lode, to facilitate the removal of the stuff from the winze to be sunk on the West Maria lode, is in a forward state to completion, so that the winze will shortly be commenced, and from present appearance it is very probable that good discoveries will be made. The prospects throughout the mine are very favourable.

**WEST NANTY.**—March 7: In the 10 ft. level, below the deep adit, east of engine-shaft, we intersected a part of the lode, south side of the cross-course,



five. In our tribute department the setting for the present month is as follows:—Four men, at 6s. 8d. in 11; four men, at 7s. 6d.; two men, at 10s.; two men, at 12s.; six men, at 13s. 4d.; and eighteen men, at 14s. in 11, at a standard of 451 per ton; the tribute paying all expenses.

**WHEAL HARTLEY.**—W. C. Williams, March 3: The north lode in the 115 east end, from cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 90 east end is producing stones of copper ore. The ground in the 74 cross-cut continues favourable for driving.

**WHEAL HARTLEY.**—W. C. Williams, March 7: I was underground yesterday, and very much pleased with the appearance of the lode in the engine-shaft, although I could only get a very limited view of it. The engine-shaft is now about 3 feet below the 50, and at about 9 feet above the bottom the lode began to produce yellow copper ore in the form known by the working miner as "blistered" ore and "runned" ore, but the mineralogist name for which is botryoidal or mammillated ore. It is of very rich quality as yellow ore, and there have been many instances in the Cornish mines in which it has been met with at the coming in of a large course of ore. This ore was found forming a distinct branch of the lode on the north or hanging wall, and it appeared to have a much greater underlie than the other part of the lode, so that it seemed at first as if it would make its way off from the lode altogether in going down; it is now found, however, that the whole lode has taken a similar sharp turn to the north, and is going away in that direction at the rate of about 5 feet in every fathom in depth, the previous underlie having been only about 1 foot in a fathom. We cannot at present change the direction of the pumps to suit the increased underlie of the lode, and so are obliged to go down, leaving the lode standing. We have, however, cut into it in one place near the eastern end of the shaft, and about 4 feet above the bottom, and there the ore part of the lode increased to a width of about 2 feet, the ore being of the same description as above, with the exception of being mixed with more black shale, but still of excellent quality. There is a fountain of water bubbling up through the ore, which is of a slightly higher temperature than the water from the other parts of the mine. We can drive long iron bars down through the ore, the lode being loose and disintegrated, and as far down as we can succeed in breaking it the same rich specimens of ore are obtained. I let a contract to the summen to sink 9 feet deeper (they to take in three extra hands) at 191 per fathom, and have offered to give them 11 if they will finish the job by Thursday, the 15th. When we have reached this point we shall see more of the lode, as we shall then strip it down, but until then it will be lying to the north of the shaft unexplored. Should it then prove as it now promises, we shall commence driving the 52 east and west, on it, and shall be raising ore enough to pay all our cost. The lode, as far as we can now see it, is worth about 201 per fathom in the eastern end of the shaft, and it is ground that can be driven through for 21. 10s. per fathom, and stopped for about 30s. per fathom. In sinking below the 52, which we shall lose no time in doing, if present prospects continue, we shall adapt our pump-work for sinking on the lode in accordance with its altered underlie. I have only to add, in conclusion, that it looks more like a real discovery than anything I have seen for many years.

**J. Vivian and Son, P. Skewes, March 8:** The engine-shaft is now 104 fathoms below the 40. In consequence of the lode having taken a greater underlie to the north, we are obliged to sink on the south side of it, and leave it standing on the north. We have cut through to the ore which forms the north part of the lode in the eastern end of the shaft, and find it has increased in size, being now 2 feet wide, and producing good yellow copper ore, worth about 201 per fathom. We have decided in sinking 9 ft. before again taking down the lode, which we hope to accomplish within a fortnight. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, now in 20 fathoms, there is a large and promising lode. In the same level west, in from shaft about 15 fathoms, the lode is also large and promising, and producing some good stones of yellow copper ore. The prospects of the mine are much better than they have ever before been.

**WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).**—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, March 3: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, no lode has been taken down since last week. In the 82, driving west of cross-cut, no improvement has taken place since our last report. Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 81 per fm. In the 65, east of shaft, we have not yet met with the lode to the east of the cross-cut. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is large, and worth for tin 104 per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 41 per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 91 per fm. In the 43, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 41 per fm. In the mine sinking below the adit level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 61 per fm.

**WHEAL MARY ANN.**—P. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, March 8: Clymo's shaft is sunk 13 fms. under the 210. The cross-cut in this level is extended 13 fms. towards the lode. In the 200 north the lode is still small and unproductive in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 81 per fm. In the 190 north it is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 71 per fm. In the 180 north it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 41 per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 51 per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold yesterday two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 76 tons, to Messrs. Stock and Co., at 261. 12s. 6d. per ton, and No. 2, computed 27 tons, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, at 131. 12s. 6d. per ton.

**WHEAL NORRIS.**—J. Andrews, March 3: Carter's shaft is down the required depth for a 70 fm. level; when the ground is cleared down and solar put in we shall at once commence to drive east at this level. The lode in the stopes in back of the 57, east and west of rise, is without change, still producing low quality stamping work. The lode in the new or east stope, in back of the same level, is 3 ft. wide, and for about 2 fms. in length is worth 401 per fm.; the remainder of the stope is not so good; this is a great falling off in value from what it was in driving through the level, which I am not surprised to see, as in driving the back of the end was not near as good as the bottom, besides at the 45 the best part of the lode is not more than 15 ft. long, which shows the tin ground to be lengthening fast as it goes down. In the 45 fm. level, east, driving east of cross-cut, now lode, there has been no lode taken down since last report.

**WHEAL SPARNON.**—Wm. Treagus, E. Chegwain, March 3: Jardine's The water has been in here most of the week, and the progress made very little, but the heavy rains having fallen off we are in for again, and hope to make good progress next week. In the 20 rise the lode is improving in appearance as we get nearer the top of the level. —Belfry: The water being into the bottom of the mine has prevented us sinking this shaft for the week, now all dry again, and expect to resume sinking on Monday morning.

**WHEAL TRANACK.**—W. H. Reynolds, March 4: There is no change in the important In the character of the lode at the 40, where the ground is more favourable, and an improvement may be looked for shortly. The winze below the 40 has yielded some excellent work for copper ore, but as this can be sunk cheaper when drained by the level below, we have suspended it for a few days. We have commenced driving the 40 east, which has just entered the granite, where the lode is large, and made up of peach, prion, spar, &c., impregnated with yellow copper ore; we look forward to an improvement in this end, the indications being very favourable, and the parallel lode so productive in the old mine, being rich, &c. where it entered the granite. We are dressing up some good work from the lode in back of the 40, where the lode still yields good copper ore.

**WHEAL TRELAUNY.**—W. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, March 2: Good progress has been made in driving the 196, south of Smith's shaft, during the past month, in which the lode is presenting a good appearance, as we are approaching the ore ground driven over in the level above, and in order that no time be lost we are sinking a winze about 12 fms. in advance of the end by the side of the lode. The 196, north of the same shaft, is slightly disordered; ground similar to the level above. About 13 fms. in advance of the end, also, we are sinking a winze in a settled situation of ground, and down 5 fms. worth for this distance 41 per fm. The 182, north of Chippendale's shaft, for the last 6 fms. driving is worth from 121 to 151 per fm.; the present about the same value. The 182, south of Smith's shaft, and the 162, north of Trelawny, we are pushing on by the side of the lode, to effect a communication as fast as possible. Our tribute pitches, on the whole, are not looking so well as last report.

**WHEAL TREMAINE.**—R. Williams, March 8: In the new south lode we have sunk the shaft about 6 fms. below the surface, and down to the water; the lode in the bottom of the said shaft is 1 foot wide, yielding good stuff. We have also stopped 4 fathoms of ground east of the shaft, which has yielded a good parcel of tinstuff for the stamps, about the same in quality as the last sampled. The men are now engaged sinking a shaft for ventilation, 8 fathoms west on the course of the lode, which is 10 in. wide, yielding saving work, and looking promising to improve in depth. We have also two men continuing further south, to prove if there are more lodes in that direction, but have not cut anything so far worthy of notice.

**WHEAL UNION.**—T. Glanville, March 7: In the 40, driving west of the south shaft, the lode is producing 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 40, driving east of the shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, opening tribute ground. No lode has been taken down in the 60 during the past week.

**WHEAL UNY.**—Samuel Coade, M. Rogers, March 3: We have sold this day 9 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of black tin, at 491 per ton.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

**EAST CARN BREA,** one of the most productive copper mines in Cornwall, has, through the general depression, been neglected by the public. Within the past 12 months dividends to the extent of 15001 have been paid, and there is now upwards of 10001 to the credit of the adventurers, with several important improvements in the mine, and the next sale of 325 tons. A change in the management is about to be made, which, it is said, will effect a considerable saving, and it is hoped that East Carn Brea will soon stand high in the dividend list.

**WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.**—The lode on which the deep adit level is being driven continues to improve. The last 6 ft. have produced over 1 ton of copper ore, with every prospect of increased quantities as the level gets further under the hill, and nearer the great north and south lode, from 40 to 50 fms. ahead of the present end; and this is only one out of four east and west lodes known to exist in the set, which are likely to be equally productive.

**AT GREAT WHEAL BONNIE** vigorous operations are now being carried on in repairing the shafts, &c., while the smiths' and carpenters' shops are erected. This is a step in the right direction. Many of the best mining agents in Cornwall have inspected and reported most favourably on the mine, which is a shallow one, only 30 fms. below adit; and not forgetting that 8 tons of tin were raised per month in the last working with a few stamps heads; and the greater portion of this tin being raised from the 20, while the lode was actually richer in the 30, is looked upon with much interest in the neighbourhood. Great Wheal Bonnie is one of the most promising mines now before the public, and the shareholders may expect to be richly rewarded.

**THE ROSSE GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The last mail brought the directors the satisfactory intelligence that arrangements had been made, with the full sanction of the company's Brazilian lawyer, by which Captain Brokenshar has taken possession of the property, and commenced mining operations, and that every effort will be made to send home gold returns as speedily as possible. This company seems, therefore, now in a fair way of realising the favourable expectations entertained concerning it.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival, after a long and dangerous voyage from Newfoundland, of Mr. H. T. Verran. Mr. Verran, a native of Cornwall, has had a lengthened sojourn in various foreign countries, which, with his former experience of mining in England and Wales, well qualifies him for any appointment he may undertake, home or foreign.

**THE COOLARNA AND BOND MINES** (County Monaghan, Ireland) promise to become a great prize to the lucky shareholders. We lately reported a fine improvement, in which a lode of solid lead from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide had been discovered in the 25 fm. level, and had been driven on equally good for several fathoms, when the wall of the lode made what in mining is termed a "warp"—that is, had been thrown out of its true bearing. The agent still drove on the wall, leaving the course of ore standing until the warp should resume its true direction. This was done on Friday last; the course of ore was found to be even better than when the wall left it; stones of lead, perfectly solid, 80 to 100 lbs., were broken, and the lode is represented to be equally good in the end, and going down even better than ever before seen in the mine. Not only is this a great discovery for the Coolarna adventurers, but it will stimulate the endeavours to work other sets in the neighbourhood, and now that so much attention is being directed to Irish mining industries, from a variety of causes, it cannot fail to be of material advantage to Ireland generally. It is fortunate for this company that they in the first instance erected a powerful engine, as had they not done so they would not

have been able to take advantage of the prize they now evidently have before them, the influx of water being very great.

**THE SHROPSHIRE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Another magnificent lode has been discovered by the making of a carriage road into this mine. The lode is about 30 feet wide, and contains a large quantity of green carbonate, rich black and grey oxides and yellow sulphures of copper, altogether a splendid-looking lode. An adit level has already been driven to within a few yards of this lode, and will intersect it at a depth of about 12 fathoms from surface, at which point a very valuable discovery may be fairly anticipated. There are several other known lodes in this set, of great promise, all of which are productive of copper ore, and some of very rich quality. The works preparatory to the erection of the pumping-engine (which is already purchased), together with drawing and dressing machinery, are being rapidly proceeded with.

**PENHALE WHEAL VOR.**—Having during the past week been in the Great Vor district, and for many years connected with the mines, I paid a visit to this mine, and was rather surprised to see the amount of work done at surface in so short a time, and so much mineral already brought to surface and being prepared for market, which cannot eventually fail, judging from appearance and composition, to yield large quantities of tin when further developed. I consider this set to be a most valuable piece of highly mineralised ground, and of so great promise as rarely obtainable. The proprietary being influential investors augurs well for the future, and the shareholders may look forward at no distant period to see this mine take its position amongst the leading dividend ones.

**DALE MINE.**—Capt. Niness is as confident as ever in his views; and it would appear that his expectations are well grounded, for a communication has been received to the effect that a most favourable feature is presented in the deeper workings, giving evidence that there is a chance of another Ecton being discovered.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL** is looking well. The points to value amount together to between 2251. to 2351. per fathom. Had the price of tin been what it was a short time since the values would be 3001. to 3501. per fathom.

**THE CROWN DISTRICT.**—This rich mining district, which 40 years since yielded such quantities of copper, and after lying dormant for so long a period, I am happy to say great efforts are being made to bring it to its former prestige. At CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM a great outlay has been made in erecting the most powerful pumping engines and machinery in Cornwall, and the drainage of the mines is progressing with energy. At WHEAL CURTIS a 70-inch cylinder pumping-engine has been erected, and mining operations carried on to a great extent, making regular returns of ore. At ABRAHAM CONSOLS, to the east of Crenver and Wheal Abraham, through which set the rich lodes of the latter mines run, and from the back of one of which nearly 1001. worth of black tin has been raised from an open cutting, without the aid of a candle. Active operations are being commenced, being worked with vigor under the management of Capt. John Vivian, who has been employed during two years as manager of the Crenver and Abraham Mines, and under whose supervision the whole of the extensive plant has been laid down. A pumping-engine, with stamps and appliances, has been purchased, and it is the opinion of practical men that the mine, under such able management, will turn out one of the prizes of this extraordinarily rich mining district.

#### CHONTALES GOLD MINES.

The most desperate efforts have been made by parties who have over-sold shares in this company to knock down the price; and, though they have succeeded in making the quotations lower, through speculative transactions which do not represent shares really held by the sellers, yet many shares which were purchased for the account-day of February 23, have not yet been delivered. This explains the reckless and unfounded statements that have been circulated, the object being to frighten bona fide holders into parting with their shares. The last West India mail did not come from Greytown, and, therefore, did not bring any news from the mines; but the mail before that brought a remittance of gold which has realised upwards of 30001., the produce of only 45 days, and the quartz from which it was extracted having been nearly all broken by one miner during that time. According to letters received by that mail, Capt. Paul had also sent by it to the company a full report on the mines and their prospects, but that document has not come to hand, and the absence of it has, no doubt, prevented much important information from being known; it is, therefore, nearly two months since a report has been received, and the "bears" have taken advantage of this to depreciate the property, to suit their books. But in the course of the ensuing week another direct mail is due, and we have no doubt the news will be most encouraging to the shareholders. The company was established only in October last, and it cannot be expected that large monthly remittances can yet be received. But machinery and men have been sent out, and others still by next steamer. The machinery and first party of men are now, probably, at the mines, and the second party must be more than half-way there. In the course of a few months the returns will become considerable; while, in the meantime, no doubt moderate quantities will be received.

It may further be stated that Capt. Francis sent home samples broken by himself from the lode at different places in all the mines belonging to the company, remarking that assays made in London would test their value, and adding that any quantity of similar stuff could be obtained. We are enabled to state that the results of these assays are most satisfactory, ranging from a low percentage up to 70 oz. of gold to the ton. It is to be regretted that the men at the mines have not yet had the benefit of a doctor, but this indispensable want will now be supplied. With regard to the climate, those who know the country best say that it is not unhealthy, and on this subject we cannot refer to a better authority than Commodore Maury, LL.D., so well known for his great scientific knowledge and experience, and as the author of the "Wind and Current Charts," the "Physical Geography of the Sea," &c. In a recent paper, Commodore Maury says, among other remarks, "The transit route of Nicaragua is exempt from these heavy drawbacks of dampness and disease (such as, he says, exist at Panama). It passes through a salubrious climate. The soil is productive, and its pastures abound in cattle. I have never heard of any disease peculiar to the country, nor of especial virulence there." And here it must be noted that the author of that quotation speaks from personal knowledge of his subject.

Never was a company more fairly and successfully established, and we confidently look forward to this being one of the most profitable undertakings of the day.

**ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—It will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the estate of Rossa Grande has been conceded to the company (pending the execution of the deed of sale), and that the company's agent at the mine (Capt. Brokenshar) has been instructed to at once commence operations.

**SOUTH DARREN.**—This mine paid its first dividend—3s. per share—this week, leaving a credit balance of about 11001. There is every prospect not only of maintaining this dividend quarterly, but also increasing it in six months. The report is very favourable. The 50 west is worth 201 per fathom; the 50 west (further advanced), 261 per fm.; the stope in the back of the 50, east of winze, 181 per fathom; the stope in the back of the 50, east of winze, 161 per fathom; the 40 west, 161 per fathom; the stope in the back of this level, 231 per fathom; the 30 west, 101 per fathom; and the stope in the back of this level, 101 per fathom. The 20 west produces a little ore, and is likely to improve. The reserves are valued at a considerable amount. In about three months several winzes will be completed, when the returns are expected to be increased. Even at the present rate of dividend the shares would pay 12 1/2 per cent., at 41. per share.

**THE MINERS AND MINE ADVENTURERS IN CORNWALL.**—The dispute between the miners and the mine adventurers has assumed quite a different form during the past week, but, although at present the breach is far from being closed, both parties have shown so great a desire to bring about, by mutual concessions, an amicable adjustment, that it may fairly be anticipated the ultimate result of the movement will be productive of equal advantage to miners and adventurers. The miners are powerless to carry out their society as at present constituted, as the requirement of the law relating to benefit societies would prevent the rules being sanctioned, whilst to carry it on as a trades union would necessitate changes in the system of payment, which the miners themselves would least desire. But whilst the miners are beginning to see that the projected society would be more prejudicial to themselves (by preventing their free action, and placing them more in the position of ordinary labourers than they have been) than to their employers, the mine adventurers freely admit, to judge from the feeling evinced at the influential meeting of adventurers and agents at Plymouth, on Wednesday, that generally the miners are underpaid, and that the "doctor and club," as a benefit concern, is "all sizes and seven," and might be placed upon a better footing. The resolution passed by the adventurers, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, is, excepting the second, which it would, legally, be very difficult to act upon) are most conciliatory, and the miners, by co-operating with the adventurers to carry them out, will do more to benefit themselves than could be done by any trades union which could be devised. The relinquishment by the adventurers of the "doctor and club" money would give the "General Association for the Benefit of Miners" a fund which would ensure it an amount of pecuniary prosperity worthy of the influence which the patronage and support of the gentlemen who will form the committee will undoubtedly give it.

**NON-FORFEITURE OF SHARES.**—In re the East Kongsberg Mining Company (Limited), a Mr. Bigg, who was the holder of 110 shares in the company, received a notice requiring him to pay calls thereon, and informing him that if they were not paid on or before a certain day, "the shares would be forfeited without further notice." In pursuance of certain clauses in the Deed of Settlement. In the interval between receiving the notice and the day named, Mr. Bigg paid the calls on ten shares, informing the secretary that he wished to retain ten, in order to have a voice in the management of the company, but accepted the notice of the forfeiture with regard to the remaining shares. On the winding-up of the company, he contended that he was liable as the holder of ten shares only; but it was held by Vice-Chancellor Wood that the 110 shares had not been absolutely forfeited, and that he must be considered a contributory in respect to the whole of them.

**Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood** has appointed Mr. James Cooper, of the firm of Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, official liquidator of the British and Foreign Granite Company (Limited).

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 9, 1866

COPPER.		BRASS.	
Best selected....	99 0 0	Sheets.....	11 0 0
Tough cake & tile ..	96 0 0	Wire.....	10 1/2 0
Burma.....	85 0 0	Tubes.....	11 1/2 0
Copper wire.....	12 1/2 0	STEEL.	
Sheet.....	13 1/2 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13	0 0 14 0 0
Sheathing & bolts.....	101 0 0	(hammered).....	15 0 0 16 0 0
Bottoms.....	106 0 0	Ditto in fagots.....	16 0 0 16 10 0
Old (Exchange).....	87 0 0	English, Spring.....	19 0 0 23 0 0
IRON.		QUICKSILVER (per bottle) 8	
Bars Welsh, in London.....	7 10 0	SPELTEN.	
Ditto, to arrive.....	7 10 0	Foreign.....	24 0 0
Nail rods.....	8 7 6	To arrive.....	24 0 0
Staford, in London.....	8 15 0	SILICO.	
Bars.....	8 15 0	In sheets.....	30 0 0
Hoops.....	9 15 0	TIN.	
Sheets, single.....	10 7 6	English, blocks.....	91 0 0
Fig No. 1, in Wales.....	4 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....	92 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0	Ditto, Refined.....	94 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....	6 15 0	Banca.....	88 0 0
Do, merch., Tyner Test.....	7 10 0	Straits.....	85 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	7 8 6	TIN-PLATES.*	
Ditto Swed. in London.....	11 10 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1	15 0 0
To arrive.....	12 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality ..	2 1 0
Fig No. 1, in Clyde.....	4 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality ..	1 13 0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees.....	2 9 6	IX Ditto 2d quality ..	1 19 0
Ditto, f.o.b. do.....	2 6 0	IX Coke.....	1 8 0
Railway chairs.....	5 10 0	IX Ditto.....	1 14 0
spikes.....	11 0 0	Canada plates.....	13 10 0
LEAD.		In London; 90s. less at the works.	
English Pig, common.....	20 5 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb. 9 1/4 d.	
Ditto, ordinary soft.....	21 0 0	Sheets.....	p. lb. 9 1/4 d.
Ditto (WB).....	22 15 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	7 0 0
Ditto sheet.....	21 10 0	In London; 90s. less at the works.	
Ditto red lead.....	23 10 0	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	
Ditto white.....	27 0 0		
Ditto patent shot.....	23 15 0		
Spanish.....	20 0 0		

**REMARKS.**—Nothing has occurred, unfortunately, during the past week to vary the monotony which continues to exist in the Metal Market. Although it was hoped, when the reduction took place in the Bank rate, a fortnight since, that matters would take a more favourable turn, yet, as that reduction has not been followed by others, the rate of discount still remaining at a high point, and the Money Market continuing comparatively tight, business has not improved, as was expected, but has continued in the same depressed condition as before; indeed, if anything, it appears to be rather worse than better. Shipping orders are very scarce, and speculative operations have almost ceased, and very little business, except for immediate requirements, is being done. This state of things is much to be deplored, and has thrown a damp over the market, which is the more annoying, as generally at this time of the year the market becomes very active with spring orders. We trust, however, yet that something may arise to cause a better feeling to spring up, and bring about a more satisfactory condition of the metal trade. The continued unsettled state of affairs in the United States is very prejudicial to business, and prevents the return of those active commercial relations which formerly characterised our trade with America. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the President to conciliate the Union will be successful, and that we shall, ere long, see a more settled state of things arising there.

**COPPER.**—No improvement has yet taken place in the market for this metal, and it still remains in a very quiet condition; prices, however, continue steady, and it is still hoped that an upward movement may take place.

**IRON.**—In Staffordshire the orders are rather falling off, and while most of the large houses are in full operation, many of the second-class makers are short of specifications, and a considerable number of works are not started the first day or two of the week. There is no change in the pig-iron market, the great rise in Scotch pig-iron, by diverting importation of pigs into South Staffordshire, has given firmness to the price of native brands. In Welsh the ironmasters are, as a rule, keeping their works pretty well employed, several orders for the foreign and home markets being on hand. There is a fair business doing with India, and the enquiry from the United States is about the same as last week. Shipments of rails have been made to Mexico, and the trade with South America, under the present circumstances, is tolerably good. In Swedish iron an improvement has taken place, and prices are rather higher. In Scotch pig-iron the market has continued its upward movement during the week, and at times has been much excited, considerable business taking place at various prices. Commencing at 75s. cash, the price advanced to 77s. 6d. cash, and then to 78s. 3d. cash, after which it declined to 77s. 6d., and then rose again to 78s. 6d. cash, which is the last price received from Glasgow.

**LEAD.**—The market remains inactive, and transactions very limited. The present quotations are—201. 6s. for common English pig, 211. for LB, and 221. 15s. for WB. Spanish pig, 201.

**TIN.**—On Monday a reduction of 41. per ton was announced by the English smelters, making present prices 911. for blocks, 921. for bars, and 941. for refined; but as sales had been previously made at still greater declines, this reduction has produced no alteration in the market. Straits has somewhat improved during the week, and prices are not quite so low as formerly; transactions have occurred at 851. cash, at which the market remains steady. Holders seem indisposed to make a sacrifice, looking for better prices in the event of the Dutch sale of Banca going off well.

**SPELTEN.**—Business has not been very active during the week in this metal, and prices have rather declined, 241. being now the quotation for parcels on the spot.

**TIN-PLATES.**—The trade is a shade easier, excepting for superior charcoals.

**STEEL AND QUICKSILVER.**—Nothing of moment to report.

#### THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MARCH 8.

**PIG-IRON.**—The market is much the same, fluctuating between 76s. and 78s. cash. The clique shows no signs of weakness as yet, and report says they intend carrying prices up to 85s., or even 90s. We hear bitter complaints from Scotch consumers of pigs, many of whom are going on half-time, in consequence of these forced prices.

**MANUFACTURED IRON** continues quiet, with nothing of importance to mention. American orders are, if anything, falling off still, and are extremely light. Canadian orders are coming in more freely, but are reported as under the average of usual spring orders. The demand for nail-roads continues to fall off. The shipbuilding trade is very quiet, and but few large specifications are afloat for angles and plates. The annexed list of exports shows a fair average for the year.

**TIN** is quiet; the recent reduction in price has not increased the demand to any material extent.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Charcoals and first quality cokes are in brisk demand, at good prices, but for immediate delivery only. Cheap cokes are rather a drag in the market, and can only be sold at 6d. under quotations. Prices this week have been ruling—Charcoals, 33s.; best cokes, 29s. to 30s.; cheap cokes, 26s.

**COPPER AND LEAD.**—Nothing noteworthy. All metals are quiet.

**IMPORTS OF ORES, &c., DURING FEBRUARY.**  
3433 pigs of lead; 225 cast-steel tyres; 2 cast-steel axles; 2 cases of iron safes; 3 cases of machinery; 122 bars of pig iron, 4554 bars of iron, 25 tons of pig-iron (St. John's); 455 tons of manganese ore; 368 cases of sewing-machines; 200 barrels of white zinc; 360 tons of copper (in packages); 18 boxes of iron, 24 bars of iron, 2 iron frames (New York); 471 tons of copper ore; 104 casks of ore; 1 case of silver; 78 bags of silver and copper regulus; 73 cases of ironwaste; 5222 tons of sulphur ore; 327 bars of iron; 16 kegs of iron-wire, 2 cases of metal and steel-wire (Antwerp); 1050 barrels of nails; 188 casks of nails; 190 kegs of nails; 813 plates of copper; 1000 empty iron bottles; 731 bars of copper; 1 cask of copper; 362 bags of copper ore; 261 boxes of lead ore; 101 casks of lead ore; 162 quintals of lead ore; 2850 plates of zinc; 44 casks of zinc; 71 cases of arms; 11 bars of tin; 42 bags of copper barilla; 32 tons of copper; 2245 pigs of copper; 25,248 quintals of copper ore.

**EXPORTS FOR FEBRUARY.**  
8577 tons of bar; 1475 tons of rod; 3178 tons of sheet; 2232 tons of sheet; 4405 tons of pig; 2977 tons of railway; 354 tons of plate; 313 tons of galvanised sheets; 114 tons of casement; 34 tons of railway-plates; 84 tons of nails; 26 tons of tyres; 290 tons of strips; 1 1/2



Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Hetton/Lyons Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 3d. Cargoes unsold, 20; ships at sea, 15.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—Messrs. Von Dadelzen and North, under date March 3, write:—It now becomes a matter of the utmost importance to form a just view of the future of tin, so as to decide what ought to be given for the Banca at the coming sale, and we must remember that it is not only the quantity put up by the Trading Company which will be available, but also the balance of 76,000 slabs left over from last year's sale. The Trading Company has made important alterations in their conditions of sale. They no longer allow 1 per cent. draft and 2 per cent. discount, as formerly. They still allow general buyers 1½ per cent. discount for cash, and give two months' prompt, but they also give the privilege of taking 3½ months' credit to some approved Dutch houses, in lieu of the 1½ per cent. discount and the two months' prompt. The warrants on the prompt day will be made out in lots of 100 slabs, instead of 500, as heretofore. It is, therefore, necessary under the new conditions that buyers in Dutch currency should not lose sight of this disadvantage of 3 per cent., compared with the terms of former years. All these alterations and uncertainties should make foreign buyers cautious how they give orders to the Dutch commission houses before the sale. We would venture to advise our immediate friends to allow the Dutch operators to fix the price, and then buy afterwards, should it be lower than that current here for Straits. There is no necessity for paying high prices, especially, too, when as now the quality of the greater portion of our Straits tin is so much improved. The experience of former years teaches us caution, and we would impress this lesson on our friends. Our advice from the East most unsatisfactory; large purchases continue to be made for this market at prices which show at present a loss of nearly 10 per cent. on importations. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Feb. 28 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Slabs, Tons.	76,950=2465	67,690=1845	61,183=1950	51,740=1610
Stock in Holland	146,868=4705	132,246=4249	83,460=2830	86,231=2680
Arrived for next sale	3100	3264	2507	2489
Stock here	10,270	9349	7289	6779

The quantity of tin now at sea for England is 1181 tons, against 1062 tons last year; and to the Continent, nil.

We think the Government exercised a wise discretion in not adding to the burdens of the mining interest just now; but, depressed and unsatisfactory as that interest now is, we, as well as others, were rather surprised at a remark made in the House of Commons the other evening, in the course of the debate upon the proposed Rating of Mines Bill, in which one of the members for the county said "he doubted if there were five dividend paying mines in Cornwall," and as this statement, made in such a place, and apparently on such authority, has been much commented upon, we refer to it in order to correct the erroneous impression it conveyed, and to suggest that the hon. member alluded simply to the Eastern district, which he represents, and in which there are six dividend mines—South Caradon, East Caradon, Marke Valley, Herodsfoot, Wheal Trelawny, and Hingston Down. Throughout Cornwall the number is made up to a score—Great Wheal Vor, Dolcoath, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Wheal Rose, Wheal Bassett, West Chiverton, Providence Mines, Cargoll, Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, East Rosewarne, and East Lovell. Of these 17 have paid since Jan. 1—that is, in two months—the sum of 28,163*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Great Wheal Vor paid 20,678*l.* last year, and the first quarterly dividend this year is not due till the end of this month. Trelawny dividend is also due this month, and not included in the above amount. East Pool at the last meeting, in December, made a profit of 1017*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* in two months' working, but did not pay a dividend.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET, since our last, very little business has been transacted, except in West Chiverton, Great North Laxey, East Bassett, Chiverton Moor, Wheal Bassett, South Darren, and a few others. Great North Laxey leave off 2½; a large business has been done during the week, and the tendency is still upwards. The mine has been inspected for the company by an independent agent, and his report circulated among the shareholders this week. In it he says—"From the improved character of the vein which has taken place here (the shaft), I think it highly probable that you are fast approaching to something of great importance below. In fact, with the favourable indications now daily taking place, I should not be surprised to hear any day of your meeting with a large deposit of lead ore in the shaft." South Darren, 2½, ex dividend of 3*s.* per share, declared on Thursday, and leaving a balance in hand of 1100*l.* The report of the mine is very favourable. The ore ground laid open in the mine is estimated at 11,000*l.* Cargoll, 28 to 30; Carn Carnborne, 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*; Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 6*s.*; Wheal Buller, 26 to 28; the lode in the 80 east, the grand point in the mine, is 4 feet wide, producing good stamping work for tin, with a very promising appearance for copper. Chontales Gold, 3½ to 3*s.*; Clifford Amalgamated, 15 to 16; East Bassett, 21 to 23, and in demand; East Carn Brea, 3½ to 4; East Rosewarne, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*; East Russell, 2½ to 3; East Wheal Grenville, 3 to 3½; Frontino Gold, 1½ to 1*s.*; Great Laxey, 20 to 20½.

Old Gunnislake, 1 to 1½; the first annual meeting has just been held, and the accounts show that about 14,000*l.* have been expended out of the 18,000*l.* originally estimated to bring the mine into a profitable position. All the machinery requisite for its full development has now been erected, and in good order; while the reports of underground operations are very encouraging. Parker's shaft is down 33 fathoms, and sinking by six men. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, with every characteristic to lead the agents to expect large deposits of copper ore, more especially as, from similar indications at Michael's shaft, the former company made very large annual profits. In addition to the lode in Parker's shaft, there are said, in the report, to be several very promising side lodes. Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; North Treskerby, 3½ to 3*s.*; Providence Mines, 32 to 34. South Frances, 14 to 15; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 44*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and a balance in hand of 533*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Pascoe's shaft is 8 fathoms below the 144, and the lode daily expecting to be cut. Altogether the mine is poor, and in the tribute department there are 16 pitches in copper ore, working at an average tribute of 10*s.* 3*d.* in 17. South Condurrow, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; Tincroft, 14 to 15; West Caradon, 7½ to 8*s.*; Camborne Vein, 10*s.* to 15*s.*; at the meeting a call of 1*s.* 9*d.* per share was made; in the 135 a good discovery has been made; in clearing the old workings a lode has been found and driven upon, 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom for copper, and 10*l.* per fathom for tin. No level has ever been driven under this, and there is a run of 100 fathoms on it to the boundary. Above this discovery, many years ago, a large amount of copper was raised.

At Great Wheal Fortune, in the 114, east of Carnmeal engine-shaft, a good lode has been found, and, as far as cut into, consists of mundaic, blende, copper ore, peach, and a little tin, exceedingly rich in character. West Chiverton, 75 to 80; the shares declined, owing to a slight accident to the machinery, which let in the water for a time, but it is now quite repaired, and the mine in full work, and the lode in the 100 daily expected to be cut. Sheepter and Lyd River Mine, 1 to 1½ prem.; Bottle Hill, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; the report shows a very good discovery in this mine. Prince of Wales, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; the lode in the 45 has been taken down this week, and is still worth 20*l.* per fm., and sinking below the 45 going on with all speed. West Wheal Seton flat, at 150 to 155. Wheal Bassett enquired for, at 87½ to 92½. Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3; Wheal Seton, 205 to 210; Wheal Trelawny, 14 to 15; Great Wheal Vor, 28 to 29; East Caradon, 8½ to 8*s.* We understand the men are still on strike here and at Marke Valley.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been dull in tone, the chief dealings having been in Chontales. In the early part of the week shares were sold heavily, and prices declined, but towards the close on large buying orders a rally set in, and finally closed firm at 2½ to 2½ prem. Frontino and Bolivia have been dealt in at 4½ to 4½ prem. Washoe Gold, ½ dis. to par; no official advice has been received from the mines, which is unfavourably read by the dealers and speculators. St. John del Rey shares are steady, at 53 to 55. Cobre shares enquired for, at the greatly depreciated price of 16 to 18; Don Pedro, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, par to 1½ prem.; East del Rey, ½ to 3-16th prem.; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½; English and Australian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Pestarena, ½ dis. to 1½ prem.; Val Antigua, ½ dis. to 1½ prem.; Cape Copper shares have been largely dealt in at 4 to 4½ prem.; Sheepter and Lyd River Company is nominally quoted par to ¼ prem. Great Wheal Vor shares, by adverse operators, have been driven down to 28, 29; the meeting will be held in a few days, when a good dividend will be declared. The mine is reported as looking well. West Chiverton, 75 to 77½, and in demand; the capels of the lode have been intersected in the 100 cross-cut; the indications are most favourable; the mine never looked so well at any former period. Chiverton, 8 to 8½; Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 6*s.*; Great Laxey, 20 to 20½. Great North Laxey shares have been dealt in to some extent.

The STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY, with a capital of 400,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares, has introduced its prospectus for the issue of half the capital. As indicated by the title, the object in view is to manufacture railway rolling-stock, the production of which at present is inadequate to

the increasing demand. In order that the details shall be carried out with economy and upon an extensive scale, the directors have in contemplation the acquisition of works adjoining railway and canal accommodation in the centre of the South Staffordshire coal and iron district. The direction is composed principally of gentlemen connected with the Staffordshire district, and the office of the company is located in Birmingham. It is not in contemplation to call up more than 10 per cent. share.

The CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE is about to be worked by a cost-book company in 6000 shares, of which 5000 are retained by the vendors, and the remaining 1000 are offered to the public at 1*l.* 5*s.* per share to provide working capital. The sett is held from the Duchy of Cornwall for 20 years, from August, 1864, at 1-15th dues, reducable to 1-18th. The sett contains seven lodes, including the Great Churchyard lode, and extends one mile in length and 600 fms. in breadth. The necessary offices and buildings are erected, and 7500*l.* have been expended up to the end of 1865. Men are now working in the adit on tribute at 5*s.* in 12, and are raising rich black and yellow copper ore. The allottees of the working capital shares will have the right of appointing one member of the committee of management. The mine has been inspected by Capt. John Key, James Richards, and Henry James, all of whom express encouraging opinions upon the prospects of the enterprise, Capt. James concluding an elaborate report, which is appended to the prospectus in another column of this day's Journal, and in which the several points of operation in the mine are referred to in minute detail, remarks that "this mining property is a speculation of no ordinary character."

The LLEDD VALL SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY, with a capital of 75,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, is being formed in Manchester for the purpose of developing a large slate property at Tyn-y-Bryn, near Dolwyddelan, in Carnarvonshire. It is mentioned that many attempts have been made by persons with less capital than enterprise within the last 20 years to develop the property, but have failed from ignorance and want of means; the quarry, however, has been worked vigorously for the last four years, and it is believed that by the introduction of more capital the company, which is purchasing the property on very favourable terms, will reap the benefit in an unusually short time. The gentlemen constituting the board of direction guarantee that the concern shall be well managed, and consider that there is no reason why it should not be a great success, as it has everything in its favour. Mr. Griffith Ellis, of the Dinorwic Quarries, at Llanberis, has superintended the works for upwards of two years, and he expresses great confidence in the undertaking turning out to a most valuable concern. A prospectus appears in our advertising columns.

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2447 tons of ore were sold, realising 12,608*l.* 19*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 111*l.* 18*s.*; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 5*l.* 3*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 172 tons 16 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	15 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	£75 0 0
Feb. 1	478	118 0	6½	4 10	14 9	73 16 0
" 2	1892	118 0	6½	4 10	14 9	73 16 0
" 3	4194	120 12 0	6½	4 20	14 6	72 8 0
March 1	2687	114 8 0	6½	4 6	13 11½	69 17 6
" 2	2417	111 18 0	7	5 30	14 6	72 8 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*s.* 3*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 15*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3*s.* 6*d.*

At the Derwent Mines Company meeting, on Wednesday, the directors declared an interim dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share.

At the South Darren Mine board meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 3*s.* per share, free of income tax, payable forthwith; after paying which a credit balance of about 1100*l.* is carried over. A most favourable report on the mine is received from the agent.

At South Chiverton Mine meeting, on Feb. 28, the accounts to Dec. showed a credit balance of 1251*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*. An office of reference has been opened (without charge to the company) at Mr. J. Thomson's, 146, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

At the West Sharp Top Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of receipts over expenditure of 376*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and a call of 2*l.* per share was made. The mine was considered to be in an encouraging position, and the agent's report was very good. Capt. Richards reports that—"The appearance of the mine, on the whole, are in an improving condition, and he hopes soon to be able to send the cheering intelligence of having cut a splendid course of ore in the 174."

At Old Gunnislake Mining Company annual meeting, on March 2, the accounts showed a credit balance of 33,667*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*. Messrs. Bennett and Capt. Savage being disqualified as directors, the board for the ensuing year will consist of Captain Blakely, Chairman, Messrs. W. Gill, deputy-chairman, Benjamin Cobb, Charles Born, Pierce Power, and T. C. Gill. Messrs. Wm. G. Gard, manager, and J. Phillips, agent, say—"We believe that we have surmounted not only our greatest difficulties, but also our greatest calamity. Our machinery is of the best, and its efficiency has been most severely tested during the late severe weather, and there cannot be a doubt but that the Old Gunnislake Mines will, at no distant period, prove all that has been prognosticated of them, and that every important statement in the prospectus will be strictly verified." A statement of the affairs of the company by the directors was submitted to the meeting, together with reports from the engineer, Mr. John Hocking, jun., and Capt. Henry James—all of which will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Wentworth Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 28 (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 161*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*. It was resolved that further operations be at once suspended, that the machinery and materials be disposed of as quickly as possible, that the affairs of the mine be wound-up, and the balance arising therefrom, with all other credits, be refunded, *pro rata*, to the shareholders. At Centre Lygan Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Henry Dean in the chair), the accounts for the eight months ending February showed a debit balance of 71*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*. A call of 10*s.* 10*d.* per share was made, and the directors were appointed. Capt. Evans reported that the position of the mine was good, and recommended a continuance of the workings. The expenses are not heavy, and he expects the present price and monthly cost will enable them to prove the lode to the next level.

The Pant-y-Glen Slate and Slab Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. upon all payments made by them up to Feb. 23, which terminated their first financial year.

At North Shepherds Mine meeting, on Feb. 28, the accounts showed a debit balance of 654*l.*, and a loss on the three months' working of 2016*l.*. A call of 10*s.* per share was made.

At Mineral Bottom Mine meeting, on Feb. 28, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1800*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*. Captains Juleff and Harris having, in justice to the shareholders, a second time recommended that the workings be stopped, in consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the mine, the committee resolved that the operations be suspended, the machinery and materials disposed of, and the affairs wound-up.

At Camborne Vein Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 417*l.* 3*s.*. A call of 1*s.* 9*d.* per share was made.

At the Montes Aureos (Brazilian) Gold Mining Company (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Hocken in the chair), the resolution for the winding-up of the company voluntarily was confirmed.

At the English and Australian Copper Company (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. A. Routh in the chair), the special resolutions recommending and aiding the Deed of Settlement, and registering the company under the "Companies Act, 1862," as a company limited by shares, and altering the name of the company by adding the word "limited," were unanimously confirmed.

At the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company (special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. A. Routh in the chair), a resolution was passed that the company should be wound-up voluntarily, the object in view being to reconstitute it upon a sounder financial basis. A committee of shareholders was appointed to consult with the directors as to the terms of the new company. Details in another column.

At the San Pedro del Monte Silver Mining Company (first general) meeting, on Monday (Sir Richard Birch in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. A letter from the manager was read, showing the progress of the works, and expressing a very favourable opinion as to the value of the mine. This, with the details of the meeting, appear in another column.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is rather favourable than otherwise, although there is again an increase in the advances on "private securities" to the extent of nearly 500,000*l.*. In the ISSUED DEPARTMENT there is shown, on the liability side, an increase of 37,465*l.* in the notes issued, which is represented by a corresponding increase in the gold coin and bullion on the asset side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown, on the liability side, an increase in the "rest" of 20,584*l.*; an increase in the "public deposits" of 608,944*l.*; and an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 22,994*l.*=652,522*l.*. Deduct: a decrease in the "other deposits" of 41,736*l.*; leaving the total increase of liabilities, 610,797*l.*, against which there is, on the asset side of the account, an increase in the "other securities" of 493,192*l.*, leaving a balance, being an increase in the total reserve (notes and coin) of 117,605*l.*. The reserve consisted of notes, 7,416,345*l.*, being an increase of 71,140*l.*; and gold and silver coin, 899,841*l.*, being an increase of 46,465*l.*=117,605*l.*, the aggregate total increase shown above.

The Great Western and Fowler's United Collieries Company have declared an interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. Mr. A. Halcumb has been elected chairman.

The Anglo-Swedish Steel and Iron Company (Limited) has called an extraordinary general meeting for Tuesday, "to consider, and, if approved, confirm, the terms of agreement entered into with the vendors of the properties proposed to be purchased by the company, and which the directors unanimously recommend for adoption."

At the Union Cement and Brick Company (Limited) meeting Lord Teynham was elected Chairman, and Mr. Joseph A. Horner Deputy-Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Edward Twelvetrees, of Biggleswade, has recently joined the board.

At the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Hughes in the chair), the report and accounts were received and adopted, and a dividend of 10*s.* per cent. (free of income tax), declared. The retiring directors were re-elected.

At the Coppa Oil Company annual meeting, held at their works, the Chairman, Mr. Thos. Short, jun., presided, and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. An important addition to the capital of the company was announced—that of the admission of the proprietors of the Nerquis Colliery, whose joint production of Cannel with that of

the Coppa Colliery will give the Coppa Oil Company great advantages, as they are secured for a long term of years with an ample supply of Cannel for their extensive crude oil and refinery plant.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P., has been elected chairman, and Mr. Thos. Hattersley deputy-chairman, of the General Exchange Bank.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has joined the board of the London and Northern Insurance Corporation in the capacity of chairman.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following quotations are officially recorded in British mining shares:—Great Laxey, 20½, 20, 21; Great Wheal Vor, 30, 29½, 30½, 29½, 28, 28½, 28; East Caradon, 7½, 8, 8½; East Grenville, 4, 3½, 4½; East Carn Brea, 4; West Bassett, 1½; Clifford Amalgamated, 15½. In Colonial mining shares the prices were:—Yudanmutana, 1½, 1, 1½, 1; Cape Copper, 11½, 11, 11½. In Foreign mining shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 54, 55, 53, 52½, 54; Chontales, 4, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Cobro Copper, 16; Alamillos, 1½, 1½, 1½; Frontino and Bolivia Gold, 1½, 1½.

**THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.**—A meeting of the committee appointed some time ago to watch any legislation that might be proposed by Parliament with regard to metalliferous mines, was held on Monday at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne. The attendance was very numerous, there being present—Captain W. Teague (in the chair), Dr. George Smith, Major Bickford, Messrs. J. Haye, P. P. Smith, F. Hill, Reginald Grylls, Joseph Roberts, C. Thomas, John Thompson, T. P. Tyacke, J. F. Daniel, E. Burgess, R. H. Pike, S. H. James, G. A. Michell, B. Matthews, J. P. Bennetts, R. Rogers, W. Teague, jun., Joseph Vivian, Thomas Richards, W. C. Vivian, and F. W. Dabb. The Chairman read a correspondence which had taken place between himself and Mr. St. Aubyn, as representing the four county members, relating more particularly to the composition of the proposed local board on metalliferous mines. A long discussion ensued on this important question, and ultimately it was decided that the county members should see the Government authorities on the subject. It was stated—and the information was received with general approbation—that the Government intended, on introducing the bill on metalliferous mines, to confine the measure to the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon; and that it was expected the bill would be brought into the House of Commons by Sir George Grey soon after Easter. It was also stated that the bill of Lord Kinnaird had been laid on the table of the House of Lords, but that his Lordship had promised not to proceed with it until after Sir George Grey had introduced his measure. It was resolved that, in accordance with the suggestion of the county members, Mr. P. P. Smith be requested to meet the Government draughtsman upon the clauses of the proposed bill, and a committee, consisting of Captain William Teague, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. J. Haye, and Mr. J. P. Bennetts, was appointed, in order to confer from time to time with Mr. Smith on the subject. Before the meeting separated, an animated discussion took place with reference to the present extremely low prices of tin and copper ore, and various suggestions were made by the different speakers as to the best mode of endeavouring to get an improvement in the standards of those minerals. The effect of present prices upon all the mines of Cornwall, both tin and copper, was felt to be most injurious to the successful carrying of them on, and that unless something was shortly done for their improvement, a great number of them must cease to be worked, or only carried on at a ruinous cost to the shareholders. After careful consideration, a committee was chosen from the gentlemen present, with the addition of some who were invited for the purpose of conferring with the tin and copper smelters on this important subject.—*West Briton.*

**THE ANGLESEA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).**—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Messrs. James Wright, Coplethorpe-street, civil engineer, York; C. Hawkins, Oxford; Thos. Cooper Smith, Finsbury-place South, and Col. R. Y. Rush, York-terrace, Regent's-park, and the said petition is directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood this day (Saturday).

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Mar. 2	Minera	120	£13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	ditto	120	13 6	ditto
"	ditto	89	13 6	ditto
"	ditto	78	13 6	ditto
6	Great Laxey	100	23 11 6	Stock and Co.
7	Wheal Mary Ann	76	26 12 6	ditto
"	ditto	27	13 6	Mitchell and Son.
8	Minera Boundary, &c.	30	13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
8	Talsargh	92½	13 6	A. Eytton.
"	ditto	163	14 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	Rhosemor	17	13 3 6	ditto
"	Parry's	12	13 7 6	A. Eytton.
"	Bryn Gwlog	35	14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	Pennant	13	12 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
"	Trelogan	17	14 8 6	A. Eytton.
"	Billins	20	15 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
"	Roman Graves	29	15 0 0	A. Eytton.
"	Dryliffe	41	12 19 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
"	Liannog United	31	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
"	Llanerchbray	20	13 3 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 28	Great Laxey	100	£4 4 0	Vivian and Sons.
Mar. 2	Minera	100	4 17 6	ditto
"	ditto	84	5 4 0	ditto
"	ditto	36	4 18 0	ditto
"	ditto	14	5 6 0	ditto

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Mar. 6	Great Laxey	150	£3 17 6	Pocket Nook Co.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 1	Prosper United	8 16 1 7	£250 0 0	£458 8 3	Mellanshar.
"	ditto	1 8 1 8	40 0 0	56 12 10	ditto
March 3	Wheal Uny	9 11 1 19	—	468 19 7	—

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	104	£3 6 6	Tolcarne	67	£5 0 0
ditto	102	3 4 6	ditto	46	3 18 0
ditto	100	6 9 6	ditto	34	3 18 0
ditto	99	3 4 6	South Wheal Frances	48	3 17 0
ditto	98	4 4 6	ditto	38	5 10 6
ditto	81	3 9 6	ditto	26	10 1 0
ditto	78	4 13 6	ditto	21	5 12 0
ditto	68	3 4 6	ditto	5	5 17 6
ditto	64	12 17 6	South Tolgus	59	3 17 0
ditto	32	2 17 0	ditto	36	4 13 0
Consols	69	9 1 0	ditto	31	3 3 0
ditto	29	4 7 6	North Roskear	51	5 15 6
West Seton	71	4 4 0	ditto	45	5 2 0
ditto	62	4 4 6	ditto	58	2 1 6
ditto	60	7 12 6	East Pool	58	3 16 0
ditto	60	2 4 6	ditto	50	3 19 0
ditto	58	2 5 0	South Condurrow	40	9 2 6
ditto	54	7 5 6	ditto	34	4 9 0
ditto	51	9 10 6	North Granbler	34	5 15



## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL** having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when property conducted in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present, and, from the long experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendations to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible for subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

**"AN IRISH SHAREHOLDER" AND "AN INQUIRER."**—The same answer will do for both. The 551 call made on Foreign Lands is not required to be paid, but it is necessary to make it, in order that the fully paid-up or free shares (18 in number) and the other 84 should be on an equality before the distribution of assets. On the 84 shares there is 1451. paid. Each 10th share is entitled to 40 fully paid-up shares in Chontales, which at 21. premium would be worth 2801., and in any dividends would receive them upon the full amount paid—for instance, if 20 per cent. were declared on shares 17. 10s. paid, the paid-up shares would receive 20 per cent. upon 51. paid. In addition to these shares, 1-100th Foreign Lands will also have 150 B or royalty shares, 51. paid, worth at par 7501., making the nominal value of 1-100th of the division of assets 10801. On receipt of these shares the holders of 1-100th will probably have to pay 101. of the 551. call, and the holders of the 16 free shares will have something to receive. A purchase of 1-100th, now at 8001. (1451. paid), appears a good one, but the ultimate value will entirely depend upon Chontales. Captain Paul, in his original report of the mines, estimated the annual profit at 234,0001., and his subsequent reports say that he will carry out all he promised. If this prove so, 1-100th Foreign Lands would receive at least 7001. a year. It should be understood that under the arrangement with Foreign Lands none of the profits of Chontales can be spent on the mine, or formed into capital, but must be divided.

**"X. X."**—Our own opinion is, that many mines hopelessly struggling ought to be stopped, and some that we have been connected with, and have lost large sums of money by, would be stopped if we had our own way. With Wheel Point we have had no connection for a long time past, having relinquished our shares at a great loss to ourselves many months ago. No mine that we have ever been associated with has ever failed without our being among the heaviest losers, as our principle has been never to recommend any mine without we had sufficient confidence to go into it deeply ourselves; and upon this principle we shall continue to act.

**"A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER."**—The underground operations at Wheel Grenville are under the sole management of the agents, nor are they interfered with in any way whatever by the committee. The general order given is that the mine shall be worked as vigorously and economically as possible, but fairly and honestly. No doubt with 17,0001. worth of tin laid open the mine could, by an unfair system of working, be made to pay large profits for a time, and then end in bitter disappointment, but when this system is adopted we shall retire from it. We have held a large interest for 10 years; when shares rose to 101. each instead of selling we bought more, and there are no shareholders in the mine more painfully anxious than we are to have it properly worked, and to see it become a good and permanent property. And let us add we think it would be not only fairer, but more manly, if those who are dissatisfied with its management instead of writing to us, and also sending anonymous letters to the papers would come forward and openly state their grievances at the periodical meetings. At these meetings we will undertake that the agent shall be present, as well as a reporter, to give the fullest publicity to all complaints, as well as answers to them. At present it is no wonder that the public get disgusted with mining property, when all connected with it seem to be entering into recrimination and personal scurrility. We have reason to believe that half the anonymous attacks upon Grenville are made because it is thought they would annoy us, for these notices of ours to correspondents have given great offence to a certain class, and some of our letters to private individuals have been sent us for personal reasons. Numbers of gentlemen at the periodical meetings have been encouraged and recommended, while honest and legitimate mines have been taboed. The Stock Exchange, as a rule, do not like mines. They are in too small a way. The Joint-Stock Discount, we believe, started and was brought to life through the facilities of that institution about three years ago. It is in 80,000 shares of 251. each, and, with 101. paid-up, have been sold this week at 5s. There is a call of 21. 10s. now due, and another of 51. required. The position, therefore, seems to be this—800,0001. lost to the shareholders, many of whom are nearly ruined, and are still liable for 1,140,0001. more. And this is the sort of thing that many people left mining to go into!

**WHEEL UNITY.**—It is absolutely necessary that the call should be responded to at once, so as to pay off the debts and protect the machinery. If this is not done at once all the committee's exertions to sell the property to advantage may be frustrated.

**"UNFORTUNATE."**—(Bath).—We are not surprised that our correspondent should have been advised not to touch mines, but to invest in "Joint-Stock Discounts." Even among people of respectability, unfortunately, such things as "Joint-Stock Discounts" have been recommended, while honest and legitimate mines have been taboed. The Stock Exchange, as a rule, do not like mines. They are in too small a way. The Joint-Stock Discount, we believe, started and was brought to life through the facilities of that institution about three years ago. It is in 80,000 shares of 251. each, and, with 101. paid-up, have been sold this week at 5s. There is a call of 21. 10s. now due, and another of 51. required. The position, therefore, seems to be this—800,0001. lost to the shareholders, many of whom are nearly ruined, and are still liable for 1,140,0001. more. And this is the sort of thing that many people left mining to go into!

**CHONTALES—"A. R."**—The Chairman of this company is the Earl Nelson, and there are others of high position, commercially as well as otherwise, on the direction. The Exchange, however, of the Stock Exchange. From the commencement of the company there has never been the slightest attempt to rig the shares, and we fearlessly assert there was never a better or more legitimate speculation on the market. Two of the directors—the Consul-General for Nicaragua, and Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., have both visited the mines on two occasions, to satisfy themselves of their great value. For a long time past the public have been absorbing the shares. Your correspondent should pay no regard to the scandalous rumours of the "bears." Unfortunately the Stock Exchange rules give these gentlemen 10 days to bowl in before they can be made to deliver the shares they have sold, but never possessed.

**MANAGEMENT OF MINES.**—At the West Chiverton Mine meeting, the Chairman said: "Adventurers should more fully enquire into the particulars forming the costs of the mine, and be regretted that this duty was so much neglected. Again, that no one should be the auditor of his own accounts was the principle, and the only principle, which held good in the management of mines. In his early recollection (which it should be stated were days of successful mining) the mode adopted was just that indicated by Mr. Mundy—a resident manager, over whom was placed what was then termed a superintendent or inspector, whose duty it was to audit or examine the management of the manager. He usually took the vice-chair, and gave an account of what was right and what was wrong at each public meeting. A resident manager, without an authorized inspector, means in nine cases out of ten, a resident evil. The agreement without control. But the evil in the present day, and the evil at West Chiverton, is found in the reversal of the business order of things, by putting the management on the shoulders of those who only occasionally visit the mine, instead of on those who are on the mine daily. He was quite sure that the losses and disappointments so frequently complained of had their seat in the violation of this common-sense audit. This principle once acknowledged and carried out, would invest the resident agent with a responsibility which, in the present mode, is never felt. What is wanted is resident management, subject simply to occasional audit or inspection. This superintendence is, however, ruinous if it displaces the power, thought, energy, and responsibility of the person in daily charge."

**GOLD HILL (NEVADA) MINERS AND MINES.**—We give the following interesting items concerning the number of men employed in the mines at Gold Hill, and the amount of ore daily extracted:—The Ballou Mine employs at the present time 28 men in and about the mine; no ore is being taken out at this time. The Exchange Mine employs 20 men; are extracting no ore yet. The Alpha Mine employs 50 men, and is taking out 75 tons of ore per day. The Imperial Mine employs 75 men, and is taking out 150 tons of ore per day. The Empire Mine employs 49 men, and is taking out 65 tons of ore per day. The Edipae Mine employs 27 men, and is taking out 40 tons of ore per day. The Consolidated Mine employs 38 men, and is taking out 10 tons of ore per day. The Challenge Mine employs 45 men, and is taking out 50 tons of ore per day. Confidence Mine employs 41 men, who take out 55 tons in 24 hours. The Yellow Jacket Company, with a force of 180 men, hold out 175 tons daily; but a portion of the men are employed in the new works, and are not yet taking out ore. Eleven men are at work in the Kenton Mine, taking out about 10 tons per day. Crown Point Mine brings to the surface daily 75 tons of ore, employing 75 men. In addition to these are several small mines—the Bacon, Bowers, Burke and Hamilton, and others—employing about 75 men, and taking out some hundred tons of ore daily. Thus the mines of Gold Hill—leaving out those at work in the mills—employ in the aggregate 717 men, extracting 950 tons of ore daily. At \$30 per ton this amounts to \$28,500 per day, and \$855,000 every month.—*Territorial Enterprise*, Jan. 21.

**DEEP MINING.**—The Eureka Mine, of Amador, which, we believe has, almost from its opening, continued to be the deepest mine in California, is now down 3000 ft., and is still found to pay as well as at any point of lesser depth. We believe the rule holds true far in California, almost without exception, that after any considerable depth has been attained there is no depreciation in profit perceptible—the increasing yield making up fully for the increased expense of working a greater depth. This rule holds good, especially in Grass Valley.—*Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco).

**LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 4 was 10,1661. 14s. 8d.

## LEDR VALE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY

(LIMITED).  
Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each.  
First issue, 6000 shares, of which only 1500 are offered to the public, the remainder having been privately subscribed by a highly influential proprietary in Manchester.  
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.  
First call six months after allotment.

This company is formed with the view to introducing the requisite capital for extending the works of a large and valuable slate and slab quarry, situated at Tyn-y-Bryn, near to Dolwyddelan, in Carnarvonshire.

Five galleries are already formed, and the quarry is in full work, regularly shipping large quantities of slates.

The situation of the quarry is on the side of a mountain similar to the Penrhyn Quarries, the rock being also of a like stratification and formation.

The veins lie under a peat-bed, and good slates are made within a very few feet of the surface.

The property is held upon lease for the unexpired term of 30 years, at a small royalty, equivalent to 1-15th.

Several distinct veins are known to exist in the property, but the operations have hitherto been confined to one blue vein, of 100 yards wide; and a green vein, nearly 70 yards, has been fully proved.

The quarry has been opened out on a large scale by Mr. Griffith Ellis, manager of the late Ashton Smith's quarries, at Llanberis, who, in his report, states:—"The quarry presents a very promising and encouraging appearance. The tedious and expensive opening out has been passed through, and I am of opinion that only a very short time, with vigorous working, will be necessary to bring the quarry to the paying point, and the profits will then be very large. The rock is admirably adapted for slabs of any size, and the outlay of a small amount of capital, in purchasing requisite machinery, will secure large returns from this source. This is undoubtedly a very valuable property, and, taking into consideration the present advanced state of the workings, the economy with which the rock may be extracted, the capabilities of extending the quarry, the quality of the slate, and the other advantages possessed, I am of opinion that the property will speedily be brought to a dividend-paying position, and that the undertaking is thus a safe and desirable channel for the investment of capital."

In a private letter to an intending shareholder, Mr. Ellis writes:—"I have not the least doubt but that it will turn out a profitable investment;" and again—"I believe the undertaking will turn out a most valuable concern."

There is a good supply of water on the property, also a valuable plant of tramways, incline trams, wagons, weighing-machines, a 30-horse power water-wheel, sawing machinery and all quarry appliances.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the property on terms very advantageous to the company, £2000 being taken in shares, and the rest in cash—one half on the transfer of the property to the company, and the remainder in six months.

No promotion money will be paid by the company.

Shares in the company may be deposited with the bankers (the Manchester and Salford Bank); the solicitors (Messrs. Cooper and Sons, King-street, Manchester); or from the secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. Joseph Barber, at the company's offices, 18, King-street, Manchester, where also the Articles of Association lie.

The share list will be closed with the present month.

Manchester, March, 1866.

## THE GREAT TREWOLLACK WHEEL ROSE

SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
Capital £19,200, in 3840 shares of £5 each.  
£1 to be paid on application, and the remainder in such calls and at such intervals as the already been taken and paid upon in full.

3200 shares have already been taken and paid upon in full.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. F. Wilcox.

OFFICES,—17, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and taking over and of working the valuable and extensive mining set of Trewollack, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, in the county of Cornwall, which is situated to the north of the celebrated East Wheal Rose, on the course of the same lode, and in the well-known district of Chiverton, near the village of Chiverton, in the county of Cornwall.

In 1864 the Trewollack Mining Company was formed for continuing the works of the above mine, and considerable progress has since been made towards testing its value and the erection of the useful machinery, which is on the eve of completion.

Reports from numerous mining captains and others have been obtained as to the value and importance of the mine, and they all concur in opinion that the lode that has been struck is part of the famous East Wheal Rose lode.

A full prospectus and reports may be had on application to the Secretary.

## CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE.

Divided into 8000 Shares, on the Cash-on-Sale System.

A copper lode of considerable magnitude has long been known to exist in the churchyard of the village of Calstock, Cornwall; but, until recently, all attempts to discover it outside the boundaries of the churchyard have been fruitless.

The present adventurers have found the Great Churchyard lode in the lands adjoining. It proves to be a magnificent champion lode containing very rich ore.

An extensive sett has been obtained from the Duke of Cornwall for a term of 20 years, from the 7th of August, 1864, at 1-15th dues, reducible to 1-15th.

This sett, besides the Churchyard lode, contains six other lodes of known value, and extends one mile in length on the course of the lode, and 600 fms. in breadth.

Adjoining the lode of Calstock, Cornwall, and the Old Silford Mine on the south, and bounded by the village of Calstock and the River Tamar on the north, it occupies the richest unworked ground in the district, and being within half a mile of Calstock Quay, where the ore of the district is shipped, it is most favourably situated as regards carriage and shipping charges.

The works on the mine, up to the end of 1865, have cost £7,500. All necessary offices and buildings are erected; an adit has been taken up from the River Tamar, and driven 250 fms., so as to intersect the Churchyard lode at a depth of 55 fms., and a shaft has been sunk from surface to meet the adit. At the point of intersection it is certain that a very rich course of ore will be laid open. The men are even now working in the adit on tribute at 5s. in the pound, and are raising rich black and yellow copper ore.

It will require ten months from January, 1866, to connect the adit and shaft, and the cost of this work, with that of ventilating the adit, carrying in a tram-road, and erecting a water-wheel, has been estimated at £1200.

To meet this cost 1000 shares will be allotted to applicants at £1 6s. per share. Persons desirous of investing may deposit 10s. per share, and undertake to pay the remaining 15s. by instalments of 2s. 6d., at intervals of one month after 25th March next to September 25, 1866, and no call will be made on them in the meantime.

The funds provided by the allotment of these shares will be strictly applied to the development and expenses of the mine from January 1, 1866. The proprietors of such allotted shares will have the right of appointing one member of the committee of management.

A plan of the mine and a copy of Capt. Key's report, made in August, 1865, accompanied by prospectus.

Applications for shares, or for information respecting the mine, must be made before the 25th of March, 1866, at the office of the secretary, T. CHARLES GILL, Tavistock Ironworks, Tavistock, Devon.

Since the preparation of this report the mine has been thoroughly inspected by Capt. Richards, principal agent of the Devon Great Consols, whose report, printed on a separate sheet, will be found to verify the statements above contained.

*Redruth, March 2.*—I carefully examined this mining property for you on the 25th of February, and now beg to hand you the following as my report:—I find an adit has been driven from the level of the Tamar River southward for 75 fms., and a lode intersected and driven on west 175 fms. The principal part of this drive was done by a former party; and from the back of the level I think they must have raised a large quantity of copper ore, the lode being taken away for many fathoms in length in several places. The former party drove the end as far west as the cross-course, and there they appeared to be at fault; but there is no doubt the lode has been heaved south, and they are now driving south on the cross-course, in order to cut the copper lode to the west of it. They are putting up a rise about 5 fms. east of the cross-course, which is now 4 fms. above the back of the level; and at this point they are cutting through the lode, which appears to be large, being now in 4 ft. and no south wall. The lode, as far as seen, is very kindly, and producing good stones of copper ore. And from what has been seen in the Calstock Consols, which is working on the same lode to the west, the agents are expecting to find a good lode on the south side of the capel, which they are now cutting through. At any rate, the lode, so far as seen, looks very promising to produce large quantities of ore from the back of the level upwards, and more especially so near the cross-course. There are about 60 fms. backs from the adit level to the surface; and, looking at the lode, and the beautiful kilias it is embedded in, I believe it a first-rate lode to put the rise 20 fms., and also that good bunches of ore are all but certain to be met with. About 50 fms. west of the cross-course, and also of the present adit level, a new engine-shaft has been sunk to the 20 fms. level perpendicular, but, in consequence of the heavy floods, has been suspended during the winter months. In a few weeks, however, operations will be again resumed in this shaft, and will be communicated to the adit level at a cost of about £1200. The back of the lode, as seen near the engine-shaft, is everything that can be desired, being composed of a beautiful green, which seldom falls to produce large quantities of ore below it. Now, looking at the work done by the former parties (which must have cost several thousand pounds) and which the present parties have the entire benefit of, I consider this mining property a speculation of no ordinary character.—H. JAMES.

## NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(Established in the year 1834)

OPENED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN LONDON on the 10th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), and at the St. James's branch, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

Subscribed capital £3,100,000 0 0

Paid-up capital 1,080,000 0 0

Reserve fund 225,452 6 2

Number of shareholders 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the bank in town may have monies paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the head office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS AT INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The AGENCY OF COUNTRY AND FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soon as arrangements can be made.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

COPIES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the head office, and at St. James's branch. By order of the Directors,

A. ROBERTSON, Joint General

E. ATKINSON, Managers.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—I fully expected to have seen a detailed report of the meeting of shareholders in last week's Journal, and must say I am much disappointed at not finding it even mentioned. After the interest which has been excited, by letters and by adverse statements, I consider the committee have acted most unwisely in not having the fullest particulars published in the Journal.—SHAREHOLDERS.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received.—D. Morgan—H. Dennis—"One who Knows"—G. D.—"R. Q."

\* A pressure on our space compels us to postpone several matters intended for this week's Journal, among them the conclusion of the paper on Slate Quarries, and the Management; Spain and Chili, No. III.; Commercial Prospects in Ireland, &c.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 10, 1866.

## THE COAL TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—No. IV.

The report of Mr. BURNLEY on the Coal Trade of the UNITED STATES is a very elaborate and interesting one, the Treasury Department having courteously supplied him with every possible assistance. The whole extent of the coal area of the United States has been usually divided into four principal coal fields or tracts. The first is the Great Central, Appalachian, or Appalachian coal field, extending from Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, through Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and re-appearing in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This field has been computed to cover, within the United States, an area of 50,000 to 60,000 square miles, of which about 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres, are considered workable area. It is sub-divided into eight minor divisions, productive of bituminous coal. The second coal field occupies the greater part of Illinois and Indiana, and, in extent, is nearly equal to the first. A third field covers a large portion of Missouri, and the four the greater part of the State of Michigan. The Chesterfield bituminous coal field, a detached district of small area, near Richmond, Virginia, contains the oldest worked collieries in America, and for many years furnished the only supply of coal for the seaboard towns. The greater part of the area of workable coal in the bituminous coal fields above mentioned remains as yet undeveloped. The detached basins of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, which form one of the most interesting of this great coal-producing territory, though limited in aggregate area as yet, produced more than all the others put together.

In the last official report of foreign and domestic commerce it is stated that coal has been discovered in Colorado territory. Prof. Hodge, who visited the vicinity of Denver City, saw coal beds which presented a thickness of 5 ft. 10 in. of pure coal, with no mixture of slate, and thus describes its appearance and quality. The coal is of a brilliant jet black, and is easily mined in large lumps, which appear to be firm and sound, but are said to crumble after exposure for a few weeks to the air. It contains but little bitumen, burning with little smoke, no unpleasant odour, and a yellow flame. It does not smelt or coke, and, however high the draught, produces no clinker. Another coal bed for the supply of the Denver market is in the hills along South Boulder Creek, only 2½ miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. This locality affords an abundance of iron ores, and has been selected for the establishment of the first blast-furnace erected in the territory, which went into operation in March, 1864. The principal coal bed is opened a few rods south-east from the furnace, and has been worked 100 ft. down a slope of about 10° from the horizontal towards the east. The bed is 12 ft. thick, almost uniform in quality, with no intermixture of slate, and presents a beautiful appearance in the brilliant lustre of the coal. These specimens have been submitted to Prof. JOHN TERRY, who, after analysis, describes them as belonging to the class of lignites, not technically a bituminous coal, neither cannel nor an anthracite. In calorific power the Rocky Mountain coal may be placed between dry wood and bituminous coal, and may be used for the smelting of iron and other ores. The coal burns freely in a small stove, making a hot and clear fire, and leaving no clinkers. The specimens that were examined had a tendency to break up and crumble after being soaked and allowed to dry, hence the necessity for protection from moisture.

Mr. BURNLEY then furnishes some particulars from TAYLOR'S "Statistics of Coal," and other sources, with which the readers of the *Mining Journal* are familiar; but it may be well to refer to an interesting report on the coal fields of the world, submitted to the American Legislature, by Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, in which it is remarked that mineral coal is widely distributed over the world, the most extensive deposits known being in the United States, where there are four great areas. One commences on the north, in Pennsylvania and South-Eastern Ohio, and sweeping south over Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, to the west of the Appalachians, it continues to Alabama, near Tuscaloosa. It has been estimated to cover 63,000 square miles. A second coal area (the Illinois) lies adjoining the Mississippi, and covers a large part of Illinois, the western part of Indiana, and a small north-west part of Kentucky. It is but little smaller than the preceding. A third area occupies a portion of Missouri west of the Mississippi. A fourth area covers the central portion of Michigan. There is also a small coal region in Rhode Island. It is calculated by the best authorities that the United States has 1 square mile of coal field to every 15 square miles; Great Britain, 1 to 30; Belgium, 1 to 2½; and France, 1 to every 200 square miles of surface. Multiplying these areas by observed and assumed depths, the cubic measure, in tons of coal reserves in the great coal fields of the world are—

Belgium—assumed at depth	60	Tons	36,000,000,000
France—assumed at depth	60	.....	36,000,000,000
British Islands—average depth	25	.....	142,500,000,000
Pennsylvania—average depth	25	.....	316,400,000,000
Appalachian—average depth	25	.....	1,337,000,000,000
Indiana, Illinois, and Western Kentucky—average depth	25	.....	1,277,000,000,000
Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, and Texas—depth	10	.....	739,000,000,000
All productive coal fields—Nth. America	.....	.....	4,000,000,000,000

Beyond the limits of the United States, on the north-east, commences a coal area, that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which covers 10,000 square miles. This is also another at Cape Breton. In 1863, over 400,000 tons of coal were raised from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia mines. The bituminous coal mines of Nova Scotia were opened nearly 40 years ago. The quantity of coal mined from 1827 to 1857 was doubled from 1858 to 1863 inclusive. The exports of coal shipped mainly from Cape Breton in 1863 exceeded that of 1862 by 37,000 tons. The mines of that island fell short of 10,000 tons, and the Albion Mines, at Pictou, 4429 tons; but the falling off of these mines was more than made up from other mines, showing an aggregate increase of over 24,000 tons. New and extensive mines have been lately opened in Cumberland county, and yielded in 1863 over 55,000 tons. The Albion and Sydney mines were the first opened in Nova Scotia. These two mines have yielded since 1827 over 6,000,000 tons. The Sydney Mines yielded and exported 104,342 tons in 1863, and the Albion Mines 193,320 tons, with the labour of 1195 men and boys, 165 horses, and 940-horse power of engines. The Bridgeport mines were opened in 1830, and became exhausted in 1850. Little Bras d'Or mines were opened in 1833, and exhausted in 1853. The whole amount of coal raised and sold from Nova Scotia, from 1827 to 1857, when the monopoly of the General Mining Association ceased, was 1,841,538 tons. The area of coal reserves in the several States of the Union were—In Georgia, 96,000 square acres; Maryland, 352,000; Alabama, 2,156,000; Tennessee, 2,752,000; Michigan, 3,200,000; Missouri, 3,840,000; Indiana, 4,928,000; Ohio, 7,616,000; Kentucky, 8,640,000; Pennsylvania, 9,573,000; Virginia, 13,564,000; and in Illinois, 28,160,000 square acres=85,204,480. Mr. Taylor states that the quantity of anthracite coal sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1863 was 9,420,135 tons; its evaporative efficiency being equal to 16,000,000 cords of wood, to produce which would require the clearing of 160,000 acres of timbered land.

ENGLISH COAL IN FRANCE.—The exports of English coal to France amounted, in December, to 166,771 tons, as compared with 135,801 tons in December, 1864, and 106,351 tons in December, 1863. The total shipments of British coal to France in 1865 amounted to 1,609,453 tons, against 1,447,494 tons in 1864, 1,306,2



France has thus displayed, upon the whole, an incessant progress, while during the last 20 years it has been multiplied nearly threefold. The increase in the receipts of English coal in France in 1825, as compared with 1815, was 4252 tons; in 1835, as compared with 1825, 71,475 tons; in 1845, as compared with 1835, 467,590 tons; in 1855, as compared with 1845, 315,590 tons; and in 1865, as compared with 1855, 728,114 tons. The largest increase was thus established during the last 10 years.

#### EXTENSION OF COAL MINING IN SWEDEN.

In alluding to the Coal Trade of Foreign Countries, in last week's *Mining Journal*, it was mentioned that Mr. AUDLEY GOSLING had stated in his report to EARL RUSSELL, as one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation, that coal had recently been discovered about six English miles east of Landskrona, and we are now enabled to give from other sources the details of the discovery referred to. It appears that the Landskrona coal has been thoroughly tested on the Landskrona-Helsingborg Railway, and that, upon the whole, the results obtained have been highly satisfactory: the coal is rather tender, and contains more ashes than good English coal (though these are not great inconveniences on the short lines on which they are used), but, on the other hand, it is free from sulphur, and, therefore, well adapted for iron smelting, and does not form clinker. The coal in question is found at Wram, Bosarp, and Wallakra, in the hundreds of Lugude and Ronneberg, and department of Malmöhus; and the several discoveries have been carefully examined by the superintendent of the State railways, Mr. N. F. FRYKHOLM, K.W., &c., as well as by Prof. BLOMSTRAND, of the University of Lund; Mr. G. GUSTAFSSON, the Government surveyor-in-chief of the department; and Mr. STURNECK, the traffic manager of the Landskrona-Helsingborg Railways, who have just prepared a joint report upon the coal fields of the most interesting character. The coals, which are from the lias formation, have been found on analysis to contain 18 per cent. of water and 6½ per cent. of ashes.

With regard to WRAM, it seems that at the beginning of last year there was but one opening, at Snorrehusen, of about 20 feet depth, where coal was seen in considerable magnitude, but it was not then possible to form an opinion of the extent of the stratum. At present several levels have been driven, and another shaft has been sunk for raising the coals, at a distance of about 150 feet north from the old opening. This shaft, 51 feet deep, passes for 38 feet through firm sandstone, in which was observed, at varying distances, three parallel layers of particularly hard iron-clay. The coal seam, which dips somewhat abruptly near the old opening, continues with a gentle slope from the main shaft in a north-north-westerly direction, having both underneath and above layers of sandstone, which form a secure roof for the levels. The thickness of the seam was at the shaft 25 in.; in the level towards the north, at about 30 ft. from the shaft, 23½ in.; in a level running eastward, of about 220 ft. length, 24½ in.; at 24 ft. from the shaft, and at its end, 23½ in.; and in a cross level leading out of this, and running south of east, 24½ in. In a level running for a distance of about 180 ft. in a westerly direction from the shaft, the thickness of the seam was in some places 23½ in., in others 21½ in., until it disappeared with a slight twist, but reappeared again a few inches off with increased thickness, which in length of 8 ft. rose to 7 in. The seam has thus generally, where dislocations do not occur, the usual, unusual great thickness of 2 ft. The coals are hard and brilliant, with a splintery but somewhat uneven fracture. A narrow vein, of 2 to 3 in. thick, was discovered here and there, indicating by its duller fracture and greater hardness and weight the presence of ash particles. No clearly defined layer of shale could be observed. At another shaft was being sunk, and had reached a depth of 78 ft., of which 44 ft. passed through firm sandstone. Boring experiments have shown the existence here, at a depth of 90 ft., of another coal seam, of the same thickness as that at the main shaft, and which is probably a continuation thereof. This would, therefore, confirm the supposition of the seam running uninterruptedly with the same thickness in the direction mentioned. Another shaft is being sunk, and has reached a depth of 24 ft. Higher up, in the slope of a hill, about 40 ft. west of the main shaft, a coal seam cropped out at surface, in which two openings had been made, although not now worked. This seam, of the thickness of nearly 20 in., rests on and is covered by layers of clay, which shows that this seam is not connected with the one before mentioned. It slopes towards the north-west, and falls rapidly near the opening. The coals are softer and more mixed with clay here than those at the main shaft. At a depth of 20 ft. below the main seam a boring has proved the existence of a third seam, of a thickness of 9½ in.: 180 workmen were employed at Wram. Of these 32 were coal hewers, who, according to their own statement, get from five to ten barrels per day; sometimes, under favourable circumstances, as much as twelve barrels, receiving in wages 25 ore per barrel of 6 cub. ft. Bosarp is a very extensive coal field, from which considerable quantities of coal were raised during the last century, according to the very complete report given by the Bergsmästare, Baron HERMELIN. On the lands of Lunnom, where a hill side had been excavated to a depth of about 20 ft., is an old level with a seam of 9 to 10 in. thick; then another opening, on the other side of the valley, on the land of Gedselom, having a seam of 9 in. thick; and, lastly, Drönning Lovisas mine, on the land of Bosarp, which is the one principally worked. The coals here have, as in the other places, clay for bed, and a layer of iron sandstone for covering, whereby the mining is greatly facilitated. The thickness of the seam is about 13 in., including a border at the bottom of the shale about 2 in. thick. The coals are fine and shining, and more even in the fracture than the Wram coal. Twenty hewers were getting daily from four to six barrels each man, receiving 37 ore per barrel.

At WALLAKRA two mines are at present worked, in both of which steam-engines are used for raising the coals; the first is the shaft, lately opened, called Adolf Rosen, situated on the north side of the valley of Wallakra, about 100 to 120 feet above the level of the valley; its depth is 112 ft. The seam, which is covered by a layer of splintery and loose sandstone, necessitating the use of timber in the levels, is worked less for the sake of the coals, which having a thickness of 15½ in., consists mainly (12½ in.) of shale, than for the fire-clay found underneath the coal seam. The layer of clay nearest the shaft has a thickness of 4 ft., and an analysis of samples taken from it had shown this layer to be mainly fire-clay. It is distinguished by its darker colour from the other layer, which is said to have a thickness of 26 ft. A small factory for the production of stoneware has already been erected, in order to ascertain the qualities of the clay, and many articles of good appearance have been produced. At South Wallakra the work had to be stopped in consequence of a fall, so this mine could not be closely inspected.

The united coal fields of Wram and Bosarp have an area of 10,900 acres, on which, according to all appearance, there are coals everywhere to be found; and even without supposing that the seams are connected with each other, their active working must become of very great importance for the future. With regard to the situation of the mines already in operation, and the facilities existing for carrying their yield to the nearest sea port or railway station, the Wallakra Mines are situated within a distance of less than a mile from the Wallakra station of the Helsingborg-Elsjöfjärden Railway; 8½ miles from Helsingborg, 16½ miles from Landskrona, and 23 miles from the Elsjöfjärden station of the South trunk line, a situation most favourable for the disposal of the coals. The carriage from the Wram and Bosarp must at present be done by horses on not very good roads, and the distances are—to Helsingborg, 15 miles from Wram, and 11 miles from Bosarp; and to Wallakra station 11 miles from the former field, and 8½ miles from the latter: 40 ore were paid for carriage per barrel of coal from Wram, and 25 ore from Bosarp to the Wallakra station. In order to facilitate the carriage from these mines the owners are contemplating the construction of a railway, which the Government Engineer, GAGNER, has lately made the surveys and plans. The railroad would branch off from the Helsingborg-Elsjöfjärden line near the Ramösa station, pass by the Well of Ramösa south of the hotel there, and run through Morörs and Rieksattösa to the mines at Wram, near Snorrehusen, when the length of the line would be from the starting point on the Helsingborg line 12 miles, and from Helsingborg terminus nearly 15 miles. The railroad would have the same gauge as the State railways and the Helsingborg line—4 ft. 8½ in.; but a permanent way of rails, weighing only 12 lbs. per running foot, which would, however, allow the use of small wagons, of the same weight and capacity as those used on the State lines. In order to lessen the excavation works, and thereby the cost of construction, Mr. GAGNER proposes the line to have an incline of at most 1 in 60 to Wram, or 1 in 50 near the mines, and afterwards 1 in 80 to Ramösa, a gradient that can be considerably lessened at a small cost.

A second very important discovery of coal has been made in the eastern island of that valuable British possession, the Falkland Isles. The coal seems to be different from that found by Mr. Ramsay Cooke, R.N., in 1863, being highly bituminous, and, judging from a surface specimen shown to us, promises to be an excellent flaming coal for steamers. These discoveries have very great importance in consideration of the advantageous situation of those fine islands as a naval and coaling station for steamers to and from the Pacific.

**SORTING COALS AND ORES WITH AIR.**—Some improvements in the method of drying and sorting coals, peat, and mineral ores, and in the apparatus used in the process, have been provisionally specified by Mr. F. H. Warlich, of Greenwich. He takes the small and duff coals or slack as they come from the pit, and shoots them into a circular chamber built of brick or constructed of iron. This chamber is surrounded by flues, and is heated by a furnace or furnace placed beneath. The interior of this chamber is provided with a spindle, or shaft or shafts fitted with arms or knives similar to those of a pug-mill, which revolve among the coals, causing them whilst undergoing the process of drying to be continually stirred up, and equally acted upon by the heat of the chamber. After this process has been conducted, until the coals are thoroughly dry, they are let out through an opening in the bottom of the chamber into trucks placed below to receive them, or they may be caused at once to descend into the hopper of the sorting apparatus (if this apparatus should be built underneath), whence they descend on to a wheel fitted with paddles or fans, which revolves with great velocity at one end of an enclosed chamber, and throws the coal towards the other end. By this operation the dried coals are sorted according to their different sizes, and fall through openings into trucks placed beneath to receive them. If the coals are sufficiently dry when they come from the pit, they may be sorted by the above apparatus without undergoing the process of drying. To remove the extraneous matters, such as iron pyrites, stone, slate, or shale, from small and duff coals or slack, the small and duff coals are first thoroughly dried, and are then subjected to the process of sorting as above described. Each size of dried coal is then taken and shot into a hopper, and descends into a chamber, where it falls on to a wheel fitted with paddles or fans revolving with great velocity, and is thrown towards the other end of this chamber, where the coals and their extraneous matters fall on to perforated or reticulate trays, and are acted upon from below by a strong current of air, which, rushing through the perforations, drives the coals from tray to tray, until they ultimately fall in a clean state through an opening in the bottom of the furthest end of the chamber into trucks placed to receive them, the

impurities remaining on account of their weight behind in the trays. The process of sorting and cleaning peat may be performed by the same apparatus, but it must be first in a dry and divided state.

#### THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF COLORADO, NEVADA, &c.

In 1859 gold was discovered at the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the bed of the streams which take their rise in the portion of the country now known as CENTRAL CITY and BLACK HAWK. Colorado adventurers, flocking to the country, penetrated the hitherto unvisited (by white men) region, and traced the source of this gold to the lodes or veins at the head of these streams. Ascending the valleys, it soon became evident that only the finer particles of gold had been carried off by the current, to be deposited where it was least swift. Extensive beds of sand and gravel were found to exist at the head of the streams, and to yield vast amounts of gold. As these were worked to the bed rock of the streams, it was found the gold-paying material was confined to fissures in the earth, varying in width from a few inches to 5 or 6 ft. These fissures or lodes were traced up the sides of the adjacent hills, and found to contain earth and quartz rock, varying in richness, but highly remunerative to the operatives. Explorations to points more distant from the streams led to the discoveries of numerous other lodes, in many cases far more valuable than those first found. In order to regulate the rights of the discoverers of veins—now claiming the ownership—MINERS' LAWS were established by themselves, the binding effects of which were respected by the community, confirmed by Territorial Legislation, and recognised in the Courts and by the Government of the United States. The rights thus acquired in property became fixed and transferable, as any other property. These veins were discovered at intervals of 50 to 300 yards apart, generally parallel, and running in a north-east and south west direction, and not unfrequently to a distance of 3000 ft. Offices for the recording of claims were designated and located in MINING DISTRICTS, the boundaries of which are dividing ridges between valleys. Thus the whole country is cut up into Gregory, Enterprise, Central City, Nevada, Russell, and a vast number of other districts in different parts of the country. Since the first discoveries, gold diggings in streams, and on the sides of mountains, and numerous lodes of variable richness have been found on the head waters of all the branches of the South Platte River, from Boulder Creek south, the most noted districts being on north and south Clear Creek, and at the head waters of the Platte River, near Fairplay, Buckskin Joe, Montgomery, Sterling City, &c., all thriving mining villages.

At variable depths below the surface of the earth miners struck what was termed "cap rock," in which the vein narrowed and the gold-bearing material changed to pyrites of iron and copper. The veins soon opened out and assumed a permanency. Though the amount of gold in this ore increased, difficulties were encountered in securing it by the ordinary stamp mill, some ores being more refractory than others. In many cases they were not remunerative, and the owners without capital abandoned them temporarily. In many cases, however, where the ore was easy to work, and the mills were placed on the mine, so as to work mine and mill by the same power, and so save transportation and frequent handling, the mines have been continually worked, have enriched their original owners, and are compensating the present workers. Those lodes which paid well on the surface are proving the best in the rock, both here and in other countries.

Many of these mines have been sunk as deep as 450 ft., the veins proving permanent, wider, and of more uniform gold and silver-bearing material. Owing to the absence of sufficient currency for a long time, payment was made in the gold dust of the country, which, by negligent cleaning, and sometimes fraud, varied much in value. The price of skilled labour was as high as \$2 per day. During the continuance of the war the price of food, clothing, and mining material increased rapidly; paper currency or Greenbacks took the place of gold, and labour rose to \$4, and sometimes \$7, per day for skilled mechanics. As gold was often 150 premium, a day's labour in gold was \$1.60 to \$2.75. A day's labour is now paid, in paper, \$4.00 to \$6.00, a superior machinist or head carpenter sometimes receiving \$7 to \$8.00. The currency of the country is not gold coin, as in California. The increase in prices of essentials to life and progress to the mines arose during the war, and was due to increased value in all articles in the States east of Colorado, and the diminished amount of transportation available for supplies from the Missouri River, it having been absorbed by the army. A heavy drain of men for the army checked, and often destroyed, the agricultural development of the country. The companies at work in Colorado were generally organised when labour and material were cheap, and when a small working capital was required. The prices of machinery, mining material, labour, and transportation suddenly rose, and crippled many of these companies before they were well in progress. Again, many were organised through ignorance on small pieces of property, such as 100 or 200 feet on the same vein, so that, though owning a large amount of vein material, it was so scattered that separate machinery was required for each lode. Many of these companies are now resuming operations, after having acquired additional adjoining territory. New companies avail themselves of these experiences, and locate on the discovery claims and claims adjoining, those being generally regarded the best as having been the first to present indications of a lode.

From the depressing influences of these causes, Colorado, like all other States, is rising, but, probably, more rapidly than the Southern States, owing to the absence of destruction by an army, and of political strife. Progress is the aim of all her inhabitants, and she is apparently making it, under inducements offered for investing in gold-bearing property.

Transportation, now released from the wants of the army, is becoming abundant, and comparatively very cheap. Supplies are going into the country in such quantity as to create a surfeit market, and, consequently, to reduce the price of living and of labour. The railroads are being pushed, under the increasing demands of the country; population is flowing there, and farms and mines, long idle, are being prepared for renewed operations. While politicians are checking progress in more thickly settled States, Colorado is rising from her ashes.

The following, from the *New York Tribune* of Jan. 17, shows that the progress of gold-saving processes in Colorado is watched with increasing interest; at the same time, we see that under the influence of the success of the "LYONS" process, the stock of mining companies has risen in value from 50 to 300 per cent.—

**COLORADO GOLD.**—We recently asked anyone who happened to know anything as to the reduction of the intractable sulphurets of Colorado by any of the numerous processes recently patented, to give us the facts and we would print them. We are answered by Mr. John Wetherbee, No. 11, Phoenix-building, Boston, who says he has recently returned from the Rocky Mountains, and has no interest in that whereof he affirms (for which we care not one button), and who makes the following statement:—Mr. Cobb, of the Monitor Company, who left Colorado on Jan. 22, says the Crosby and Thompson machine is now running perfectly. He obtains \$60 a ton from Canton lode ore, which does not pay \$8 in the old way. He has experimented on lodes with still better success. He speaks particularly of Fowable and Harsh lodes, and says the last 70 tons run by the former paid \$4 a ton only. He took the tailings from that 70 tons, and obtained \$180 per ton continuously. Seeing a report just out, of the Excelsior Company, giving the details of its operations to success, let me make an extract or two in further answer to your pertinent question. The agent, under date of Jan. 18, says—"We started up this morning, and the process exceeds our most sanguine expectations in capacity and quality of work. We can manipulate fully two cords a day." The agent of Cook Company writes, Jan. 21—"They are putting through fully 20 tons a day, and there is no longer any doubt that this is the best property in the country." Robert Teats, an old miner, and A. B. Crosby, also write, under dates of 26th and 29th, in a similar or stronger manner. Thank you, Mr. Wetherbee. We do not happen to recollect Messrs. Crosby and Thompson, if we ever before heard of them; but we heartily congratulate them on their prospect, and hail the above as insuring the early completion of the Pacific Railroad to Denver at least. That done, Colorado must soon be a wealthy and populous State.

The "CROSBY and THOMPSON" process, referred to above by Mr. COBB, is in principle that of KEITH'S, but varying in practice, so as to give a more perfect oxidation of the ores. It is a reverberatory furnace, in which inclined revolving cylinders stir the ore, and deposit it ready for amalgamation. The process has attained superior results, and is always successful will prove the most economical.

The Excelsior Company is also using an ordinary reverberatory furnace, varying but little from the one described in URE'S Dictionary for roasting copper ores. KUTSCH'S work on gold and silver mining fully describes it, and the pans used in connection.

The Cook Company is manipulating by means of the "BARTOLA" process, said to have been practised in Italy. The principle of action is to destroy the material which prevents amalgamation, by passing through it pyroigneous acid, generated by steam, injected through fine-cut chips of beech or oak wood. Unusual success and the greatest economy have for some time been claimed for it.

The LYONS process consists in finely crushing the pyritic ores, and by means of a "buddler" concentrating all the valuable ore, while the inferior material is washed away. The concentrated ore is roasted in a reverberatory furnace, after which it is placed in a smelting-furnace, with the necessary fluxes, of which lead is the most important, and scraps of iron. When in a proper fluid state the molten lead is drawn off from the

bottom, and found to contain the gold and silver. By cupelling, the gold and silver are left mixed in a solid mass, and sent to the Mint for separation. This process is an assay on a very large scale, and is claimed to be most profitable.

So much labour, time, money, and mind have been spent to attain a success that some good must result, and if success is economically accomplished, a vast number of gold mines will spring into life which otherwise would continue idle, as in years past.

**THE TRANSMUTATIONS OF METALS.**—The alleged discovery of the grand *revelé* of alchemists of olden times—the PHILOSOPHER'S STONE—whereby silver, mercury, and copper can be transformed into gold, has been just announced, in a memoir entitled "The Transmutations of Metals, presented to the Academy of Sciences," by MM. HENRI FAVRE, doctor of medicine, chief editor of *La France Médicale*, and JUSTE FRANTZ, metallurgist; and on the evening of the 17th ult. M. FAVRE delivered a most interesting lecture on this subject to—as may have been expected—a densely crowded audience. The following is a *résumé* of their doctrines:—Hitherto the science of chemistry has been founded upon two terms essentially distinct—extraction and combination. Analysis represents the first, and synthesis the latter. Now, to these two terms we must add a third—transmutation, always suspected to exist, but never proved. To do this it must be understood that all bodies in Nature owe their respective properties solely to the fixations of forces passing momentarily to a static state, but always "evolutive" in a disposable field of action. These substances are then all produced by the action of one original and common principle brought into action. Their transmutation is effected by condensation, or by the displacement of the forces which hold them for the moment in equilibrium. It is an exchange between the dynamo-static properties of each metal and the dynamo-tensional efforts exerted by the agent employed; and, since the metals, simple in their chemical order, are compound in their dynamo-static state, it follows that the transmutation of metals can always take place, provided they are in media, in which the suitable elementary conditions will exist to effect the different changes. Such are the principles on which depend the operations of metallic transmutation. They have their laws. The first is that of solutions. It is on the difference of solubility of the metals that all the secret of transmutation empirically depends. The decisive experiments by which the authors of this discovery demonstrate the transmutation of silver into gold, show that it depends on two distinct operations—the first is to change the state of the silver, producing another substance which is not yet gold; the second consists in bringing the condition of this new undetermined substance to the state of pure gold. The process is thus described:—A certain quantity of chlorhydrate of ammonia is dissolved in liquid ammonia: this salt should be reduced to a fine powder. If the solution be turbid it is to be filtered; chloride of silver, perfectly white and humid, is then added, and the bottle well shaken up. The chloride of silver is dissolved, the solution becomes yellow, and deposits a precipitate of the same colour, which must be collected most carefully. The characters of this powder are—1. When introduced into aqua regia it is completely dissolved, and a new addition of ammonia precipitates it.—2. It is not fulminating.—3. Lastly, it furnishes gold by the galvanic pile—that is to say, when placed between the two poles of one of BUNSEN'S elements. Here is produced the most remarkable phenomenon—a transformation and a separation simultaneously. The ammonia is the dissolver of the chloride of silver, and at the same time the reactive of the metal transformed by the chlorine.

**MANGANESE ALLOYS.**—Reference was some time since made in the *Mining Journal* to the improvements in the preparation of alloys of manganese with iron or copper, invented by Mr. E. O. Prieger, and it appears that the process has been established on a commercial scale in Germany. To prepare ferro-manganese, Mr. Prieger made a mixture of pulverised oxide of manganese, charcoal dust (corresponding in quantity to the oxygen of the oxide), and of metallic iron sufficiently broken up, such as minute grains of cast-iron filings or steel, &c.: the mixture was put into a graphite crucible, which would hold from 15 to 25 kilograms, and covered with a coating of charcoal dust, sea salt, &c., and heated for a few hours at a white heat. After cooling there was at the bottom of the crucible a metallic homogeneous mass, containing but very insignificant quantities of foreign bodies. Of these alloys the most important are those containing two equivalents of manganese to one of iron, and four equivalents of manganese to one of iron, and corresponding to 66.3 per cent. and 79.7 per cent. of manganese. Both are harder than tempered steel; they are capable of receiving a very high polish; they melt at red heat, and can be easily poured; they do not oxidise in the air, and even in water only superficially; their white colour is of a shade between steel and silver. Alloys of copper and manganese are much harder and more durable. Alloys of tin are very fusible, durable, and easy to work; in colour and brilliancy they may be compared to silver. This iron and manganese alloy furnishes a simple means of adding to iron or steel a given amount of manganese, by the addition of from 1 to 5 per cent.; very satisfactory results are obtained.

**GRAND INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND BOTANICAL CONGRESS.**—We understand that the prospects of this Congress, to be held at South Kensington in May next, are most encouraging. The ground to be occupied by the show, which is a portion of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, is already under preparation for the erection of the monster tent; and, according to the plans which have been adopted, the interior arrangement will be made most effective. The complimentary banquet to the learned foreigners who are invited to take part in the proceedings, or to attend as delegates from foreign Governments, and which, thanks to the City Corporation, is to be held in the Guildhall, is drawing in as subscribers to the fund many who are anxious to do homage to the distinguished visitors who will honour the occasion with their presence; while the Botanical Congress, which is to be under the presidency of M. de Candolle, is assuming from day to day a more practical shape. Several eminent botanists, both at home and abroad, have already joined in working it out to a successful issue. The meetings of the Congress are to be held in the Raphael Cartoon Room, at South Kensington, by permission of the Committee of Council on Education. This great horticultural movement, it should be remembered, is wholly of an independent character, and it must be a source of great gratification to the friends of scientific horticulture in this country that it is attracted so large an amount of voluntary pecuniary support, without which, indeed, it would not have been attempted. The expenses, however, will be heavy in proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking, and we learn officially that further aid is necessary to secure that the combined Exhibition and Congress be carried out in a spirited manner, which is highly desirable, having reference to their international character.

**THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.**—The monthly meeting of members took place on Saturday, at its rooms, Doctors' Commons, City. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Newton, president, and the subjects discussed were of interest, public as well as professional. A paper on the "Smelting of Iron," was read by Mr. J. M. Oubridge, and it was listened to with marked and critical attention. The author traced the art from the earliest periods of human history, and rendered his explanations yet more lucid by making diagrams as he proceeded. Primitive and modern methods of smelting were thus illustrated, and much useful information was the result. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Oubridge at the conclusion of his paper, the discussion upon which was adjourned. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the anxiety of several members to share in it. Many new members, ordinary and honorary, were elected on this occasion, and notably among the latter class were Mr. S. Worsam, the well-known engineer of King's-land, Chelsea, and Mr. John Timme, manager at Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Fields. It was stated that forty-four members had been elected during the past twelve months, that the total number on the books of the society at present was 145, and that the funds were steadily increasing. Apparently, the time is approaching when the association will require an independent hall and library, and there can be no doubt that employers, as well as foremen, have an interest in obtaining that desideratum.

**THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—At the meeting of members on Tuesday, Mr. John Fowler, President, in the chair—twenty-five candidates were elected, including four members—Mr. Hugh Carrile, resident district engineer on the Dunbar-Vitepsk Railway; Mr. Edward Read Nelson Druce, resident engineer of the Harbour of Refuge Works, Dover; Mr. Richard Hassard, Westminster; and Mr. Robert Morgan, Local Government Act Office; and twenty-one Associates—Mr. Henry Anderson, Messrs. Penn's factory, Greenwich; Mr. Charles Ormsby Burge, Westminster; Mr. Edward Charles Cracknell, superintendent of telegraphs in New South Wales; Mr. William Dempsey, Westminster; Mr. Hamilton Edward Harwood, Westminster; Mr. David Marr Henderson, Messrs. Chance's Lighthouse Department, Birmingham; Mr. Graham Hewett Hills, marine surveyor, Liverpool; Mr. George Knowles, Westminster; Mr. John Leon, resident engineer of the Vale of Neath Railway; Mr. James Campbell Ledger, Westminster; Mr. George Leeman, M.P., deputy chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. Samuel Henry Lottitt, secretary of Hamilton's Windsor Ironworks Company; Mr. Emile Martin, Adelphi; Mr. Edward Adolphus Fenwick Mayer, late engineer and secretary to the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling; Mr. Henry Oakley, secretary to the Great Northern Railway Company; Mr. John Robinson, Bombay; Mr. Thomas Harrison Seacombe, Kensington; Mr. George Thornton, acting provincial engineer and inspector of roads for the Province of Canterbury, N.Z.; Mr. George Careless Trevelly, superintendent of the Westminster Station of the Chartist Gas Company; Mr. William Vawdrey, resident engineer of the South Staffordshire Waterworks; and Mr. Henry William Wickes, Bromley.

**PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**—A series of interesting and important experiments in connection with steam-boilers has been made by Mr. Norman Wiard, of New York. He inserted a number of thermometers into a boiler (which subsequently exploded) for the purpose of ascertaining the differences of temperature, if any existed, in the interior of the boiler. He found—Below the water-line, 276°; in the steam, from 395° to 500°; 12 in. above the rupture, 500°; 12 in. below the rupture, 268°. The surface of the water in the boiler oscillated (the boiler was in use in the steamer *St. John*) up and down 6 in., alternately heating the plate by exposure to the hot steam at 500°, and cooling it by contact with the water at 268°. It appears that the experiments have already created a great sensation among boiler-makers and engineers, and a large number of well-known mechanics have examined the experiment for themselves, and expressed their surprise at the discovery, it being considered that the certain effect of the sudden change of 231° constantly occurring must be to permanently weaken, by repeated expansion and contraction, the plates of the boiler. These results are exactly opposed to those stated by Mr. Charles Wye Williams, who concluded, from experiments made at a low range of



temperature, that after both the steam and water had reached 212° temperature, there was then forward no perceptible variation of heat between the steam and water area in the boiler. He states that when both thermometers indicated a temperature of 218°, they would both fall simultaneously to 212° on the steam being allowed to escape.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, MARCH 7.—The Liverpool Junta continue their surveillance of the Pig-Iron market, and with their associates here are playing such a game as is not only injuring the trade of the district, but is affecting the trade of the country. How long their game is to last before it is played out no one can know, and having invested a large sum in "warrants," they seem loth to give it up. It will not be easy to chronicle the full effects of what is being done now, but they will bring want to many a home, if the lock matters are in just now be not shortly modified.

Bar-Iron does not improve with the high price of pigs, and second-class makers are feeling the pressure intensely. Their shipping orders are being taken out of their very hands, and given to houses in England and Wales, who can supply the specifications cheaper. First-class brands are still unchanged in price, and quoted at the rates current before speculation took possession of the market: of course, they are full of orders. Iron-founders complain of the injury they are sustaining, and are curtailing production. The first-class price for bars is 87.; second, 77. 17s. 6d.; nail-roads, 87. 5s. to 87. 10s.; rails, 77. 15s. to 87.; plates, 97. to 117.

The shipments of Pig-Iron from the Scotch ports for last week were 7506 tons against 9279 tons last year: total this year, 81,312 tons; decrease, 14,320 tons. The market has been very strong during the past week, and prices have advanced since our last report about 4s. per ton. To-day a few transactions were done at 77s. 7½d. and 77s. 6d. cash, and 78s. 3d. one month.

Our Coal Trade is active, but by no means satisfactory, as many of our pits will be rendered unworkable by the high wages demanded by the colliers, who are being goaded on in ignorance by a few well-paid emissaries. The exports of the week to date are large, being 31,680 tons, which is an increase over the last year of the difference between those figures and 28,625 tons. On Monday next an advance of 1s. per ton is to be made on coal, on account of the scarcity of the article, caused by the colliers playing out so systematically. New pits are to be sunk at Haywood Colliery, near Wilsontown, and at Redhouse, near Bathgate.

The secretary of the Miners' Association, with the assistance of a few malcontents from the works on strike in other districts, has been most active during the last two weeks in endeavouring to rouse the great mining district around Coatbridge to strike. The coal, if not indifferent, way the miners have received all their pickings up is quite amusing. During the past fortnight meetings have been held nearly every second night, and reports read, and deputations appointed to wait upon the masters to see if they would concede an advance of pay and a reduction of the hours of labour. These frosty nights seem to have nipped the enthusiasm of the men, as at their meeting on Monday it was with difficulty they could get a man to fill their chair. Mr. Neil Bell was at last persuaded to accept the honour of presiding, but naively hinted at the same time that it was bringing him into repute in a manner not likely to be advantageous to himself. The deputations having been ordered upon to give in their reports, it was found that the delegates were few, and the reports few, as the miners had wisely stuck to their work, and left those who had the notion of a play-day to attend if they chose. This was felt by the deputations to be cutting them rather badly, and, after exhorting them to unity of action, the deputation left the ground rather chagrined. Indeed, they were told by the Chairman that the men of Rosehall had not followed or acted upon the advice of Mr. McDonald, their worthy secretary, as to giving in their warning on Saturday night, because it was a serious matter, and they had taken time for consideration.

The engine-keepers of the Coatbridge district are agitating for an advance of wages. A meeting was held on Saturday night, at Wilsontown, when it was agreed that, "considering the present rate of remuneration enjoyed by professional men—with their danger and responsibilities in their vocation—no, the engine-keepers, agree to make a request of 6d. per day of an advance of wages," which was unanimously agreed to, and a meeting resolved to wait upon the employers on an early day and make the request.

A somewhat enthusiastic meeting of the miners of the Holytown and Wishaw district was held yesterday, in Holytown, when it was shown that the short-time movement was progressing favourably. There was a good attendance, but the reports were not quite satisfactory, as the masters generally held out against the advance. The men at Summerlee and Calderbank pits resolved not to go to work till they got the advance, and the excitement is to be kept up and propagated by meetings, the first of which takes place to-day, in Wishaw, at noon. At this meeting it was stated from Cardin that upwards of 400 individuals had left their houses under legal compulsion—that the children had had to be withdrawn from the masters' schools, and that the doctor refused to attend to the sick of the families on strike. It was further arranged that a large meeting be held in Glasgow on the 19th inst., for the purpose of reporting progress, and exciting to further action.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 8.—In the Iron Trade of South Wales there is no improvement to note. On the contrary, several of the masters are looking out for specifications, having cleared off most of the old orders from their books, and fresh ones are coming in rather irregularly, and it is pretty certain that if specifications are not placed better than they have been during the past fortnight masters will not be in a position to keep their works so fully employed as they have up to the present time. No doubt a further reduction in the rate of discount would have a most encouraging effect, as it is said there are several good orders in the hands of merchants, who decline to place them until the Money Market is at least a little better. According to the state of trade in other districts, Welsh makers have no cause to complain. They have hitherto been able to maintain prices, and give pretty general employment to their hands, and they believe that at the end of the present quarter, or the beginning of the new one, business will be characterised by a larger amount of activity, as the advice received confirm the idea mentioned last week—that stocks are low, both on home and foreign account. The trade with America continues about the same as previously reported, and, by the latest intelligence received from the United States, the influx of orders at the approaching spring will very probably be under what was expected, irrespective of whether the import duties are raised or remain as they are. The advices from the Eastern markets are satisfactory, and business with that quarter is rather brisk, and is likely to be more so. There is no change to record in the trade on South American account, and from the Italian, Spanish, and the other continental markets there is a moderately satisfactory enquiry. Quotations for all descriptions of finished iron are generally sustained, but in a few instances makers have slightly relaxed their terms. The increased demand for Welsh pigs, on Staffordshire account, is maintained, and full prices obtained; in fact, it is somewhat difficult to get orders placed for the best qualities. The Tin-Plate Trade is in a tolerably good position, especially for superior descriptions of charbona, which realise a ready sale at current rates. The market for coke and other inferior qualities is not quite so good. At the present time the steam coal proprietors are doing what might be termed a large business, and the home and foreign orders are numerous. The increased exports may be partly attributed to the contracts that remain unexecuted owing to the stormy weather; but, on the other hand, there is a good demand as well from the chief foreign markets. As noticed in previous reports, the Great Western coal trade to the metropolis is daily increasing in importance. For house qualities there is a better enquiry, and prices are firmer.

Messrs. Beavan and Co. have had a new powerful pumping-engine erected at their Aberllyn Collieries. Hitherto the pumping and lifting have been done by one engine, and it is expected that with the additional engine they will be able before long to increase the out-put to 400 tons a day. The whole of the coal raised at these collieries is hand-picked, and no expense is being spared by the spirited proprietors to maintain the high character which the Aberllyn steam coal possesses in the markets.

At the Clifely Colliery Company (Limited) meeting of shareholders, whose works are at Tynfyrall (Mr. F. R. de la Trebonnais in the chair), it was determined to work the valuable seam of coal on their property with vigour, under a new and efficient management. It is computed that from 80 to 100 tons will be produced daily.

The Llanharry Company have at last got through the fault, and struck coal, said to be the best ever worked in Llanharry. Mr. Gibson has also struck a beautiful seam, which comes out like a solid rock.

A case of neglect on the part of a freeman was heard before the Pontypridd magistrates on Thursday. The defendant was a freeman, named Richard Watkins, employed at Messrs. Nixon and Co.'s Navigation Colliery, and with other freemen had each a district assigned to them to look after. It was part of their duty to inspect their respective districts on Sundays, for which they received 2s. extra. On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, the overseer reported to Mr. Brown, the manager, that all the freemen had brought in their reports, and it was all right. On Mr. Brown going down the pit the following morning he found there was an accumulation of gas in the eastern portion of Watkins's district, and he went to Watkins, and asked him how he came to report his district all right? Watkins replied that he wanted to go home on the Sunday, and he got another freeman, named Zephaniah Jones, to inspect the district for him. Jones acknowledged that he undertook the duty, and that he went over part of Watkins's district, but he did not inspect the eastern portion where the gas had accumulated, and he was not aware it belonged to Watkins. The defendant, who had been three years freeman in the colliery, received a good character from Mr. Brown, the manager, and he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 21., and 16s. 6d. costs.

The workmen at the Blaenavon Company's Forge and Rolling Mills have presented their late manager, Mr. J. Wharton, with a handsome tea and coffee service, value 551., as a token of their esteem for him. Mr. Wharton leaves for a more lucrative situation at Hartlepool.

The Cefn Freestone Quarries, which have supplied the finest freestone for public buildings and building purposes generally, have recently fallen into the hands of a company of gentlemen who are about carrying them on in a spirited manner. A line of railway has been constructed from the Great Western into the quarries, and every facility which skill and capital can give has been brought to bear upon the working.

THE CAERLEON TIN-PLATE WORKS.—These works are about changing hands. They have been in the hands of the Fothergill family since 1817, and for some years they were used as both wire and tin-plate works. For many years past, however, the establishment has been confined to the manufacture of tin-plates. The new proprietors will be the Messrs. Morgridge, who are owners of part of the freehold, and it is satisfactory to know that the management will continue to devolve on Mr. William Jones, who has so successfully carried on the works for the Messrs. Fothergill for upwards of thirty years. Caerleon is the oldest tin-plate works in Wales, with one exception.

RISCA BLACK VEIN PIT.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by this calamity has been held at Newport, the Mayor, Mr. T. F. Lewis, in the chair. During the past year three widows have married, and received dowries varying from 201. to 151., and one has died; leaving, on De-

cember 31 last, 12 widows with 31 children, 13 aged parents, and 9 orphan children. The sum of 4887. 6s. was expended, and the weekly payments are now 41. 15s. 6d. The balance in the hands of the treasurer amounts to 30251. 0s. 11d., and 41551. 15s. has been expended since the date of the calamity.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 8.—The demand for Finished Iron is rather more quiet than otherwise. Orders are, as a rule, small, buyers appear reluctant to enter into their usual transactions, and the American trade is at a low point. Prices are necessarily firm, for makers of manufactured iron were never paying so large a proportion of the price they get for their iron in wages and the cost of pig-iron. The demand for sheets, hoops, and small bars is pretty good, and merchant bars of good quality are in fair request, but the plate trade, which was for a long time so important an element, is much depressed. Pig-Iron is firm. This is partly, or perhaps mainly, owing to the state of the Glasgow market, for South Staffordshire, as a great importer from the hematite district of Cumberland and Lancashire and the Cleveland district, is naturally affected by a rise which influences the price at both sources of supply. There seems good reason to expect an augmentation of orders in a short time, should nothing occur to mar the hopes of the development of an American demand. The Hardware Trades of Staffordshire and Birmingham are fairly active, though orders are not heavy. The United States demand for these goods is tolerably good.

Efforts are being made for the establishment of a branch of the Royal School of Mines in South Staffordshire. Such an institution would be great advantage if well supported.

The question of the application of the Factory Acts to the Hardware Trades is gradually occupying increased attention, and naturally some considerable opposition. There can be no doubt that in many of the manufactories—especially, perhaps, the larger tin and brass works—are conducted in a manner which leaves but little to be desired, but in many others, notably in the case of the small makers of miscellaneous goods, there is a great amount of tyranny inflicted on young children, and a very sad waste of human physical and mental capability, by using up in the immature state the strength which should have been left to develop into manhood. Then, again, the extent to which drunken parents make their young children slave for them is still very considerable, and it is impossible for anyone who knows South Staffordshire to doubt the need of improvement. Judging from the experience furnished in the case of the North Staffordshire Potteries, it is quite certain that Government, if they introduce it, will pass a bill for imposing restrictions on the labour of children and women by large majorities, and the wise course for the manufacturers of South Staffordshire and Birmingham to pursue is to accept legislation as inevitable, and bend their enquiries and exertions so to modify it as to reduce the inconvenience to the lowest practicable amount.

The second explosion at the blast-furnace at the Groveland Ironworks, Tivdale, has resulted in the death of a third person—Abraham Wallcut, the manager, who succumbed on Friday. A subscription has been started for the dependent relatives of the sufferers.

James Hulme was killed at the works of the North Staffordshire Mining Company, at Talke, near Tunstall. He was a loader, and was crushed by wagons running down an incline of about 3 in. to the yard. On Tuesday morning, a man named Ezra Charlesworth was killed by a fall of stone in the Banker's Hill Colliery, near the same place.

An arbitration case of considerable importance has occupied the parties concerned two days in arguing, and though the award is not yet given, some particulars of the matter will be of interest to your readers. Lieut.-Col. Levett was the plaintiff, and Mr. Pigott, as lessee of the Hedgesford Colliery, now worked by a limited liability company, the defendant. Mr. Mottram and Mr. Young (of the Oxford Circuit), instructed by Mr. Hand, of Stafford, were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marsden, of London, was for the defendant. The lease of the colliery was granted in August, 1855, for 20 years, and by it defendant covenanted to pay 1001. per year for the surface, about 90 acres, and the mine royalty was to be paid at the rate of one equal tenth part of the selling price of the "whole quantity of coal, slack, and ironstone gotten from the said premises." The question which the arbitrator had to decide was which was the "selling price" upon which the royalty had to be assessed. For the plaintiff it was contended that a deduction of 2s. per ton up to a certain date, and 1s. per ton afterwards, was all that the defendant was entitled to, from the price at which he sold the coal in support of this case, Mr. Samuel Bailey, mining engineer; Mr. Bond, colliery accountant; Kidgrose; Mr. Peacock, mining engineer; Mr. Thomas Bolton, solicitor; and Messrs. Cooke, Hill, Robinson, Minton, Bromley, and J. U. Fellows, mining agents and surveyors, were examined. The case for the defendant was that, under the peculiar circumstances of the colliery, for a long time the coal had to be taken in a cart to a considerable distance to canal or railway; that when the railway was brought to the colliery he had to contract to pay at the rate of 2d. per ton per week for a much larger number of tons per week than the colliery produced, and that the market for the coal had to be found in London, Bristol, and other parts of the country, he was entitled to deduct from the price at which the coals were sold all the expenses attending upon their conveyance, and that the balance was the "selling price," upon which the royalty was to be assessed. In support of the case, the defendant, and Messrs. H. Johnson, H. Beckett, Bate, and J. Cope, of Wolverhampton; and Mr. North, mining engineers and surveyors, and Mr. Sharpe were examined, and a number of other mining engineers were in attendance on the part of defendant, but their evidence was dispensed with. In answer to questions put by the arbitrator, they all said that they never met with such a royalty clause in a lease, and they could not supply from their experience any basis upon which to calculate the royalty. Several of the more experienced of the defendant's witnesses suggested the commutation of the royalty to a fixed amount, as it was impossible to carry on the colliery with such a covenant without constant disputes. The defendant said he had expended 40,0001. on the colliery, had been anxious from the first to have it settled what was meant by "the selling price," but, though he had defended the action for that purpose, and had listened attentively to the learning expended for two days upon the question, he was as wise as ever. Mr. Rupert Kettle, the arbitrator, is to make his award within six weeks.

#### DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 8.—There is little or no alteration in the state of the Iron and Coal Trades of Derbyshire, most of the works being in a condition to fully employ all their men, whilst the district is constantly being supplied with hands from all parts of the country. At the principal centres of the trades there is a great deal of activity; buildings are being pushed forward, works extended, and new ones are in course of construction. In iron there is a fair demand for bars, hoops, and pipes, with an increasing enquiry for plates for ship-building purposes. There is a fair quantity of coal being forwarded by the Midland Company, a good many customers having taken their orders from South Yorkshire during the dispute there into the Derbyshire coal-fields. The Yorkshire masters complain that their Derbyshire competitors have recently reduced their prices for house coal 1s. and 1s. 6d. per ton, and that they are selling to the London merchants at 12s. 6d. and 13s. per ton, delivered at the depots. In the neighbourhood of Sheffield business continues active, the export of heavy goods, castings, machinery, &c., being fully maintained, and the demand for heavy armour and other plates that the trade may be said to have taken up its permanent residence there. In ornamental castings, in palisades and fancy architecture, there is a fair business doing, and some orders of a very large character have recently been turned out, principally for exportation. In these fine specimens of steel-work—register stoves—for which Rotherham has long been celebrated, there is rather more doing than for some time past, as the trade has been rather quiet.

Messrs. Morgan, Macaulay, and Wade have recently taken out a patent for an improvement in register stoves, by what is termed the introduction of the valves or folding doors, by which the smoke nuisance so often complained of in chimneys in connection with stoves is, in a great measure, obviated. The apparatus is so constructed as to admit of being taken out to allow the flues being cleaned, whilst the back can also be readily taken out without removing the grate. Amongst other important advantages is an effective contrivance for preventing draughts from coming in contact with the fire, by means of a guard. The patent includes the application of the invention to fenders.

In South Yorkshire there is a fair business doing at most of the iron-works in bars, plates, and hoops, but there has been a considerable falling off in the demand for rails; still it is expected that with the advance of the season this department of the trade will be more than ordinarily brisk. There is little increase in the trade doing in coal, a large number of the wagons on the Great Northern being loaded at most of these stations and at the London depots. In steam coal, however, there is a fair quantity being sent into Lincolnshire and to several of the Yorkshire ports. Leeds and Sheffield are also taking a good deal of hard and engine coal from the district. The advance of 5 per cent. to the colliers, with weekly pay, has made little or no difference, for, if anything, the quantity of coal raised has rather decreased. There is no alteration in the state of affairs at Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co.'s extensive collieries at Chappeltown and Westwood. The firm are desirous of increasing the wages of all their men, but state that as there are certain parts of their pits where the men can earn double the wages they can in others, they think those parties ought to be considered first. The men, however, contend for an unconditional 5 per cent., with weekly pay.

In the North Riding several of the blast-furnaces are out, the dispute between the men and their employers remaining in the same state. At Stockton the iron shipbuilders, who were on strike for limiting the hours of labour to 54 per week, met with a sudden check on Saturday last. Two of Messrs. Pearce, Lockwood, and Co.'s hands were summoned for neglecting their work, and leaving before fulfilling their contract, and were sentenced to be imprisoned. After the conviction all the men agreed to resume work till the termination of their contracts, and the conviction against the two men was not enforced. The helpers, however, refused to go in, having been promised pecuniary assistance from head-quarters, and so the matter rests. It is, however, generally believed that the dispute will be adjusted.

There is a good demand for coal in Manchester and Liverpool, and the home collieries and those in South Yorkshire are doing a full average trade. The Staleybridge, Gorton, and Glossop hard coal and engine slack are in good request, the mills generally being in full operation. There is no alteration in the state of the iron trade, the demand for nearly all qualities being good. For ship plates there appears every prospect of more being done than for some time past. Tin-plates remain in the same firm state as before announced.

The Coke Trade is also very active, and the manufacturers in Derbyshire find a ready market for all they can produce. The coal in the Drontfield valley produces a most excellent coke, which is consumed almost exclusively by the steel manufacturers at Sheffield. A large quantity of the Derbyshire coke is also consumed at Barton-upon-Trent for melting purposes. The increase in the breweries has been something enormous, and the consumption of coke has increased in like ratio.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science have fixed

their next meeting at Nottingham, in the ensuing summer, and amongst the places fixed for visiting are the extensive plant works of the Midland Railway at Derby, where about 3000 men are employed in the manufacture of rolling stock and in the materials necessary for the maintenance of the permanent way. Messrs. Barber and Walker's coal mines will also be visited, and other works within easy access of Nottingham.

Several new lead mining enterprises are being started in Derbyshire, but at present the projects have been but moderately received, so far as investment is concerned. The difficulty of raising an adequate capital for the necessities and uncertainties of lead mining in the Peak of Derbyshire appears to stand in the way of one or two of the enterprises being carried out. A company to smelt the ore would do well, as it is known that the present proprietors of lead-smelting works carry on a close monopoly, and something is required to be done to break it up. A little business has been done in some of the new limited companies. The Stavely coal and iron stock is difficult to get, except at a tempting advance over present quotations. John Brown and Co.'s have been done at 41. premium, whilst Parkgate have been bought at par. Cammell and Co. are at a slight discount—10s. and 7s. 6d.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 8.—We are now in the midst of winter here, very severe weather having been experienced lately. This, of course, has considerable effect on the trade and commerce of the district, and particularly the coal and shipping trades. The state of the trade for sailing ships is very unsatisfactory; the period of transition from sailing to steam vessels in the coal trade has been a serious one, and the result is a great depreciation in the value of sailing ships; there is, indeed, very little employment for them, and the rate of freight is extremely low.

Since we last wrote a large number of men have entered into the yearly agreement at the collieries in Durham; in many cases a slight advance has been given, and, therefore, the whole of the miners in Durham, or, at least, the bulk of them, will in a short time be engaged for another year. Generally speaking the work is doing a good business, and the men are well employed, they are also receiving higher rates, and are earning better wages than at any time during the past 30 years; this has been caused simply by a legitimate demand for men and coals, and has not been brought about by combination or union. There is, therefore, little prospect that the professional agitators will reap any benefit in this county, as the men appear to turn a deaf ear to all their entreaties, taunts, and threats. They appear to be well content generally with the course of events, and excellent reasons they have for being so.

An old shaft is being rapidly opened out near the Victoria Railway bridge, on the Wear. This shaft is intended to be the centre of very extensive mining operations, as it is intended to drain the old works at Ox Close, abandoned a few years ago, and thus open out again a large quantity of coal of excellent quality, which was inaccessible, owing to the accumulation of water by the old system of working. The same firm, that of W. G. Elliott and Co., have also secured a large royalty on the north side of the Wear, and east of the Victoria Bridge alluded to, and will be opened out shortly. This is the tract known as the Barnston Royalty, and it is understood that a drift is commenced at the Penaher Colliery, which is to be driven north under the bed of the River Wear into this virgin royalty, which is very extensive, and expected to contain several seams of good coal. It will thus be seen that the shaft now being opened at the Victoria Bridge is destined to occupy a prominent position in the future mining operations on the Wear.

The exports of coal and coke for the past month were satisfactory, the total exports of coal having been 219,231 tons, against 205,870 tons exported in the same month last year.

The Nine-Hours Movement continues to occupy much attention; it is at present by far the most dangerous rock ahead for the commercial and manufacturing classes here, and how the difficulty will be met it is impossible at this stage to predict. It has, however, been agitated by the men for a long period, and they have been quietly organising for united action in the matter, and will, it is feared, be extremely tenacious about it. The greatest difficulty, however, appears to be in connection with the machinery employed. It is absurd to suppose that the engines can be reduced from working twelve hours to nine hours, or when working twenty-four hours to eighteen hours per day. Some compromises will have to be made, and we believe some modification may be made in the present arrangements. In the meantime a most disgraceful strike has taken place at the Walker Chemical Works, on the Tyne, the origin of it being an order given by the men that two of their foremen should leave the works, the masters very properly refusing to comply with the order. A strike is also going on at Stockton respecting this nine-hours movement, and others are imminent on the Tyne. A large meeting of workmen was held at Gateshead yesterday, and the feeling was pretty unanimous that the nine hours ought to be insisted upon.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The French Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works has inaugurated some newly constructed buildings, devoted to the Paris School of Mines, and situated in the Boulevard St. Michel. M. Béché examined in all their details these extensive buildings, which comprise workshops and laboratories, the proportions and fittings of which leave far behind all that has hitherto been attempted. What especially attracted the attention of the Minister was the beautiful mineralogical and geological collections, the value of which is computed at 250,0001. There are nowhere to be found more complete collections, richer in specimens, or more regularly and more scientifically catalogued. The collections are further being enriched every day, either by gifts or purchases. The School of Mines is now directed by M. Combes, Inspector-General of Mines. M. Grilher, Engineer-in-Chief of Mines, is Inspector of the studies; and M. Elie de Beaumont, senator, is one of the professors of the establishment. The creation of the School of Mines dates from 1785. It was then established under very restricted conditions, in a hotel in the Rue de l'Université, belonging to the Mouchy family. In 1821 the Government cast its eyes on the Hotel de Vandamme, situated in the Rue d'Enfer, in order to establish the School there. The hotel was leased at first, but it was purchased by the State in the course of 1837. The hotel having been in great part sacrificed for the creation of the Boulevard St. Michel, some new annexes have been constructed, and it was these buildings which have just been visited by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. At a recent meeting of the Paris Société des Ingénieurs Civils, M. Simonin presented an interesting "note" on the coal supply question. Endeavouring to take account of the probable duration of coal in the world, M. Simonin deduced statistics, showing that during the last half-century the production of coal has doubled, and nearly every 15 years in Belgium, France, and England, every 10 years in Prussia, and about every 5 years in the United States. In support of this opinion, M. Simonin cited the following data:—In England the production was in 1852, 80,000,000 tons, while it amounted in 1854 to 93,000,000 tons, having thus almost doubled in 12 years. In Belgium the extraction amounted in 1845 to 3,500,000 tons; 15 years later—that is, in 1860—the same country had attained a total of 7,500,000 tons, or more than double; while in 1863 the production had been further carried to 10,000,000 tons. In France the production was in 1845 3,700,000 tons, 16 years later—that is, in 1861—it had reached 7,500,000 tons; while in 1865 it had further increased to 11,000,000 tons. M. Simonin thinks that the process of doubling the production will, probably, be effected in future in shorter periods; he considers that he is justified in assuming this, not only by the results indicated, but also by the necessarily progressive developments of industry. Twelve years since engineers, in endeavouring to render account of the probable duration of known coal resources, and basing their opinions on the then existing total of consumption, did not anticipate the exhaustion of coal before 1000 or 2000 years; but now with a theory of doubling in the production every 15 years, M. Simonin thinks the exhaustion of the coal supplies of England in a period of two centuries only. In support of this conclusion, M. Simonin pointed out—as, of course, we might expect that he would point out—the opinions enunciated on the subject by Sir W. Armstrong in 1853, and Sir Roderick Murchison in 1855, at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. M. Simonin does not think that the French and Belgian collieries will have a longer duration than those of England; the coal fields of the United States may in consequence of their greater extent, last 500 or, perhaps, 1000 years; but, on the whole, M. Simonin foresees in a not very remote future the exhaustion of all the coal resources of the globe. Two objections have been raised against this theory of the exhaustion of coal—first, the discovery of new bearings; and, secondly, the improvement of means of extraction. M. Simonin replies to these two objections by his gloomy theory by affirming—first, that all the important coal fields of the world are now known; and, secondly, that the works required to enable coal to be extracted at more considerable depths are nearly impossible.

The Moselle continues the most favoured French group; everywhere there is a full and complete activity. The quotation for merchants' iron remains firm at 87. 16s., with a scale of 8s. per ton per class. At St. Dizier the state of affairs is one of great quiet and inaction. Charcoal-made pig realises 44. 9s. per ton; mixed pig is held at 31. 14s. to 41. per ton, according to the proportion of the mixture of combustibles. Coke-made pig stands at 31. 5s. per ton. Rolled iron from charcoal-made pig has realised 91. to 91. 4s.; mixed ditto, 87. 16s.; and coke-made, 8s. to 81. 8s., according to the mode of fabrication. M. de Wendel has just obtained a contract for two lots of hammered rails, to be delivered to the Cologne and Minden Railway, and also to the Prussian State lines. The price is 91. 4s. per ton, delivered at Sarrebruck, for a part of these rails, and 101. per ton for another part, delivered at Cologne. The Prussian works are now maintaining the same quotations at 101. to 101. 8s. Rails imported into Prussia pay a duty of about 21. 15s. per ton. The rails supplied must be hammered. The "reception" is very severe, and a guarantee of four or five years is still required by the Prussian companies. These various conditions lead to the anticipation that M. de Wendel will not make a very brilliant affair out of the transaction. It is remarkable, however, to observe how the system of "unrestricted competition" is everywhere extending. The dividend for 1865 of the General Company for Promoting Commerce and Industry in France has been fixed at 12s. 10d. per share; the amount paid on the shares is 151. such, so that the distribution for last year is at the rate of about 4 per cent. per annum. The Mokta-el-Hadid Magnetic Iron Mines Company will hold a meeting at Paris, March 31. The Carvin Colliery Company will meet, April 8, at Carvin. The great Parisian Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas will meet March 17; the revenue of this company in January amounted to 141,7941., as compared with 140,3971. in January, 1865.

We referred last week to the adjudication by the Belgian Government of several contracts—among others, one for locomotives—with regard to which M. Vaessen, director of the St. Leonard Company, at Liège, writes—"It is stated that the public Treasury"—that is, the Belgian Treasury—"would realise a profit of 15 per cent. on the order for railway plant which the Government has given to foreign industrialists, seeing that besides a reduction of 5 to 6 per cent. on the purchase prices the makers will have to pay import duties of 10 per cent. Permit me to observe that, as regards locomotives, the import duties will be only 11. 12s. per ton after July 1. As these locomotives weigh approximately 30 tons, the amount of duty to be paid on each will be 481., or only 2 per cent. on a value of 24001. This percentage will be reduced again by nearly one-half, if we take account of the fact that the makers of Belgian locomotives must obtain from abroad materials submitted to a first course of treatment. Thus we generally receive from abroad for a locomotive 3 to 4 tons of rolled and worked copper, and 2 to 4 tons of worked steel. On the first we pay 45. per ton, and on the second 11. 12s. per ton; we also receive various other locomotive accessories from abroad. Altogether, we pay the Treasury a sum of about 241. per locomotive for duties; the Treasury will thus profit to the extent of 481., less 241., which makes the profit 1 per cent. and not 10 per cent." The Belgian Minister of Public Works appears to have been under the impression that a coalition of Belgian makers existed, but it is to be hoped that no ill feeling will be permitted to arise on the subject. As regards the State, the few hundred pounds which it may perhaps gain by an appeal to foreign competition will not compensate it for inconveniences which these deliveries may, perhaps, occasion. As regards the makers, they cannot doubt that a coalition



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Office of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael  
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-street, Manchester.

Name in full.....  
Residence .....  
Trade or profession .....  
Dated this .....day of.....1866.



## Miners' Association.

**MINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—At a MEETING of the Agents of the Liskeard and Tavistock Districts, held at Chubb's Hotel, Plymouth, on Wednesday, March 7th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the future course of action to be adopted in reference to this society.

Capt. PETER CLYMO, of South Caradon Consols, in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Capt. RICHARDS, seconded by Capt. SKEWIS:—

That inasmuch as any interference with the liberty of the miner to using his discretion in bidding for a bargain would be altogether contrary to the spirit and mode of setting in Devon and Cornwall, this meeting cannot recognise any society which shall have the three objectionable amended rules, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, of the Miners' Association, which this meeting considers would be prejudicial to the proper management of mines.

Proposed by J. BAYLY, Esq., seconded by W. G. GARD, Esq.:—

That the manager of each mine at each setting, to commence from this date, shall publicly state, before the men assembled, that no man, the subscriber to the amended rules Nos. 9, 10, and 11, will be allowed to settle in any pitch or bargain, and that each man offering on any pitch or bargain will be individually asked, on taking, whether he subscribes to these rules or not, and on his reply that he does, or refusing to reply, his offer shall not be accepted; and men only that publicly refuse to subscribe to these rules shall be allowed to settle in the mine. Should they settle, and should it afterwards be found that they have joined such association, they shall be forthwith removed from their pitches or bargains.

Proposed by T. S. DYMOND, Esq., seconded by Capt. JAMES RICHARDS:—

That this meeting deeply laments that any difference should exist between the proprietors, agents, and men employed on mines, and that nothing but a deep sense of the last injury that would be inflicted on all concerned compels the rejection of the particular rules.

Proposed by Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, seconded by Capt. JAMES DONALD:—

That this meeting will give its hearty support to any purely benefit society for the assistance of the old, injured, weak, or infirm, provided no rule shall be admitted which has any tendency to interfere with the working and management of mines.

Proposed by W. G. GARD, Esq., seconded by John BAYLY, Esq.:—

That a committee be formed for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a General Association of the lords, shareholders, agents, and miners, and others connected with mining, for the benefit of the aged, sick, and injured members of the Association and the families of deceased members. That the present monthly money collected at the several mines as "hurt or sick pay" be applied in aid of such fund; and that the committee, as soon as they shall have matured a scheme for the purpose, shall call a general meeting of the lords, shareholders, agents, miners, and others connected with mines in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Proposed by Capt. GREGORY, seconded by Capt. BENNETT:—

That the Chairman, Richard Davey, Esq., M.P., N. Kendall, Esq., M.P., J. St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P., W. A. Thomas, Esq., Richard Taylor, Esq., T. Morris, Esq., Dr. Trevellick, Esq., R. S. Gard, Esq., G. Smith, Esq., John Haye, Esq., John Benson, Esq., C. Trevithick, Esq., R. K. Mitchell, Esq., W. West, Esq., T. S. Bolitho, Esq., J. M. Williams, Esq., W. Williams, Esq., J. Bassett, Esq., Charles Trevellick, Esq., Deeble Roger, Esq., W. Pease, Esq., J. H. James, Esq., C. Childs, Esq., Robert Bavy, Esq., W. G. Gard, Esq., J. G. Dymond, Esq., Joseph Matthews, Esq., M. Loam, Esq., Messrs. Charles Thomas, Joseph Vivian, John Richards, John Dawe, W. Pascoe, James Seacombe, T. Richards, W. Skewis, W. Johns, Z. Williams, James Phillips, Henry Uren, Thomas Uren, W. E. Commins, Thomas Horswill, be a committee to carry the preceding resolutions into effect, with power to add to their number.

Proposed by Capt. JOHN GOLDSWORTHY, seconded by Capt. FRANCIS PUCKEY:—

That the honorary secretaries of the committee be Mr. W. Thorne, East Caradon and Marke Valley Mines, Mr. W. Hale, South Caradon, for the Caradon district; and Mr. Thomas Uren, Great Devon Consols, and Mr. Messrs. Borden, Creake, for the Tavistock district, with power for members of the committee to appoint honorary secretaries where required.

It was proposed and seconded:—That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the "Western Morning News," "Western Daily Mercury," "Cornwall Gazette," "West Briton," and "Mining Journal." PETER CLYMO, Chairman.

## BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS,  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE.  
BRANCH OFFICES,  
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No. 73, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW,  
No. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—CHAIRMAN,  
LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENTISH, M.P.,  
HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Esq., M.P.,  
WILLIAM CURREY, Esq.,  
FREDERICK ILLID NICHOLL, Esq.,  
JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR,  
SECRETARY—Francis T. Bolls, Esq.,  
MANAGER—J. T. Smith, Esq.

This company was originally formed for the manufacture of steel under the Bessemer process, from the furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co.  
The company have since arranged for the transfer to them, on the 1st January, 1866, of the Hematite Iron Ore Mines and Furnaces belonging to that firm.

In addition to the supply of iron ore and hematite pig-iron, and the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres and axes.

Plates for shipbuilding, boilers, girders, bridges, and roofs.

Bars, angles, girders, and forgings of every description in steel.

## THE GAS-HEAT AND PURE LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 2000 shares of £25 each.  
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Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Applications for the remaining shares will be received until the 31st March, 1866, at the offices of the company, 28, Foulney, London, E.C., where prospectuses may be obtained.

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N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

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## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—By an order made by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 23rd day of March inst., on the petition of Michael Robert Mitchell, of St. Day, and Thomas Mitchell, of Kedruth, both in the county of Cornwall, it was ordered that the said WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

Dated Truro, 7th March, 1866.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro.

(Solicitor for the Petitioners).

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALE MOOR MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 21st day of March inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Truro, 8th March, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 21st day of March inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Truro, 8th March, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 21st day of March inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Truro, 8th March, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH FRANCES MINING COMPANY.**—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 20th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at North Frances Mine, in the parish of Illogan, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETS or GRANTS of the said COMPANY, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz:—

ONE 30 in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER about 10 tons.  
ONE 30 in. WINDING ENGINE, single, with BOILER 6 tons.  
2 capstans, sheaves, balance-bobs, 1 angle bob, 120 fms. iron rods, 1 shaft tackle, with chain about 200 fms., pitwork, scales and weights, smiths and miners' tools, new and old timber, and new and old iron, together with the account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.  
Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. TOSKIN, the officer of the Court in possession.

S. T. G. DOWNS, Esq., Kedruth.  
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.

(Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 7th, 1866.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.**—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Wheal Hearle, in the parish of St. Just-in-Penwith, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETS or GRANTS of the said COMPANY, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz:—

ONE 30 in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons, with 24 heads stamps, iron axle.  
1 balance bob, 30 ft. beam, wood.  
1 sheaf, 10 fms., with pulleys, &c., iron.  
1 capstan, connected with engine, with 150 fms. 7-16 chain.  
130 fms. 1 1/2 in. dat rods, with 30 small pulleys to dat rod shaft.  
10 fms. 1 in. bucket rod, with about 20 fms. 1/2 in. chain, with woodwork in shaft.  
1 10 in. cylinder winding engine, with boiler about 6 tons, with 300 fms. 9-16 chain.  
280 fms. 3 in. wire rope, with guy chains.  
A quantity of smiths' and miners' tools, a large quantity of pitwork, several wood sheds, new and old timber, new and old iron, drawing lift, 1 1/2 in. working barrel, 1 door piece, 1 windrose, 1 1/2 in. bucket brass, 6 fms. connected to stamps, 1 1/2 in. bucket-rod, beam, scales, and stand and weights, miners' chests, carpenters' shop and materials, powder, safety fuse, account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. BELLINGHAM, the officer of the Court in possession.

BORLASE and MILN, Penzance.

(Solicitors for the petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(Agents of the said solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 7, 1866.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

**IN RE NANGILES MINE.**

E. DOWER, dated the 15th day of January last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon,

Of and in the said MINE.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 8th March, 1866.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro.

(Plaintiff's Solicitor).

## In Chancery.

**RE CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.**

THE NEW IRON FIELDS OF ENGLAND.

**MESSERS. FURBER AND PRICE** are instructed by Frederick

Whitney, Esq., the Official Liquidator, with the approbation of His Lordship the Master of the Rolls, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Inn, Whitby, Yorkshire, on Wednesday, March 14, 1866, at Two for Three o'clock, precisely time, the VALUABLE LEASE OF THE IMPORTANT IRON MINE, comprising an area of 218 acres, lying in and under certain Farms, called Skelderscough and Fowle Green, in the township of Combeval, in the Cleveland district, lying between the Castleton and Kildale Stations of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, which it adjoins, and is connected by a siding. A well-executed shaft, of 4 yds. 4 in. diameter, has been sunk to the depth of 121 yds., under the superintendence of Mr. Jackson, the well-known mining engineer, at which the main seam of ironstone is found, of very superior quality, and of the unusual thickness of 12 ft. The works are ready for immediate profitable working. The lease is for 99 years, the royalty only 1/4d. per ton, and the purchasers will be entitled to raise 48,000 tons of ironstone free of royalty.

The mine and works may be viewed on application to Mr. Watson, the resident manager, of whom particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained; as also of F. WHITNEY, Esq., Official Liquidator, 2, Serjeant's Lane, London; Messrs. DEANE, CHUBB, and SAMPSON, solicitors, 14, South-square, Lincoln's Inn; at the Angel Inn, Whitby; and at the auction and estate offices, Warwick-cour, Gray's Inn.

In Chancery.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

**TO BE SOLD,** pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery,

made in a Cause of Thomas v. Dixie, with the approbation of His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, by Mr. JOHN HOWELL THOMAS, at the Thomas's Arms Hotel, in the town of Llanelli, in the county of Carmarthen, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1866, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, A FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of all those three several messuages or tenements of lands, formerly called or known by the several names of Tyr David William Gronow, otherwise Tyntin, Penybont-y-Garnant, and Penybont-y-Cappel, now held as one messuage and tenement of lands, and known by the name of Penybont Newydd, now in the possession of John Thomas and his under tenants, containing 82 acres, or thereabouts, of good arable and pasture land, situate in the parish of Llanidlofa, in the county of Glamorgan, including upwards of 14 acres of thriving young oak timber, of exceedingly fast growth, and which will soon become of great value.

There are rights of common over an extensive common, called Gray Fawr, adjoining the estate on the south.

Upon the estate there is a substantial dwelling-house and suitable farm-buildings, and underneath are valuable veins of coal and other minerals, which may be advantageously and profitably worked; and there is also an excellent stone quarry of block and flag stones.

The property is very favourably situated, the railway passing through it, and only a mile and a half from a railway station, within 12 miles of the thriving port of Llanelli, and 13 miles from Swansea, and within easy distance of very extensive limeworks.

The Loughor River, in which there is excellent fishing, skirts a considerable portion of the land.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had in the country, of Mr. MAHMADECK TERNANT, solicitor, Aberavon, Glamorganshire; Mr. GEORGE THOMAS and Mr. LEWIS MORRIS respectively, solicitors, Carmarthen; and of the auctioneer, at Carmarthen, in the county of Carmarthen, and at the place of sale; and in London, of Mr. STAFFORD BAXTER SOMMERVILLE, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, the plaintiff's solicitor; Messrs. CHILTON and Co., 25, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. NORRIS and ALLEN, 20, Bedford-row.

J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.

## FALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS, admirably adapted for any

other smelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Dock, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Apply on the works, or for particulars, to JOHN DARRINGTON, Esq., Moorgate-street Chambers, 49, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

## BANGOR—THE TANYBLWCH SLATE QUARRY, in close proximity to the cele-

brated Penryn Quarries, and forming one of the four Bangor Slate Quarries.

**MESSERS. FULLER AND HORSEY** are instructed by the directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 13, at One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, THE TANYBLWCH (BANGOR) SLATE QUARRY, situate about five miles from Bangor, in the parish of Llanidlofa, in the county of Carnarvon, in close proximity to the celebrated Penryn Quarries, and yielding slate fully equal in quality, and commanding the same price in the market.

The quarry may be almost termed a maiden quarry, the workings having been only opened sufficient to prove the quality of slate and the quantity inexhaustible. Most satisfactory reports have been obtained from the engineers of the Penryn and of the Llanberis Quarries, both agreeing that the quarry is a valuable property, and when more fully opened will yield a large revenue.

There are three distinct veins of slate, viz., red, blue, and green. The blue has been thoroughly proved, and the whole that has been raised has been sold at the same prices as the Penryn slates. There is a good road from the quarry to the quay or to the railway, and slates are delivered to either place, at a charge of 3s. 6d. per ton. Coals are delivered to the quarry at 17s. per ton. The workings have been sunk to a depth of upwards of 60 ft., and the slate from the deep is raised by a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 30-horse power, with BOILER, and winding gear; the engine also works the pumps for draining the quarry. The extent of the holding is about 80 acres, and is held on lease at a fixed rent of £30 per annum, and 1-14th royalty. There is a farm-house and outbuildings, grazing land, and some cottages. The openings have been judiciously made and well placed for economical working, and there is plenty of room for the debris. Labour is abundant.

To be viewed by application to Mr. WILLIAMS, Upper Bangor, the resident manager.

Particulars may be obtained of G. A. CARP, Esq., 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge; of Messrs. VIZARD AND ANSTIE, solicitors, 55, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Penryn Arms, Bangor; the London Tavern; and of Messrs. FULLER AND HORSEY, 19, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

## VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

**MR. R. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday,** the 14th of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at WHEAL LOVELL MINE, in the parish of Wendron, about three miles from Helston, on the Falmouth Road, the undermentioned VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of a 50 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 9 tons each; a 17 1/2 in. STEAM WHIM, and ONE BOILER, 9 tons; a 24 in. STEAM STAMPS, with twelve heads, and BOILER, 8 1/2 tons; axle for twelve heads; two stamps' frames, about 25 fms. of 10 in. leaders (nearly new); shaft bob, small balance bob, four pair bridle, stamp drags, 12 pulleys and stands.

40 7 in. 9 ft. pumps

6 8 in. 9 ft. ditto

6 9 in. 9 ft. ditto

7 10 in. 9 ft. ditto

11 11 in. 9 ft. ditto

2 12 in. 9 ft. ditto

7 7 in. 10 ft. barrels, 10 ft. long

1 6 in. ditto ditto

1 8 in. H-pieces

1 10 in. ditto

20 fms. of excellent ladders, 2 tram wagons, steam whim chain, old boiler about 5 tons,



IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PORTABLE  
ENGINES FOR 1866.

**CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,**  
ENGINEERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MA-  
CHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c.  
ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COM-  
MON ROADS, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.  
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
ALSO AT  
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM  
BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.  
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

**PORTABLE ENGINES.—CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH,**  
and Co. beg to announce that they have made a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION  
in the PRICE of their PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.  
Revised catalogues will be sent on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co.,  
Lincoln; or 78, Lombard-street, London.

**THOMAS TURTON AND SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

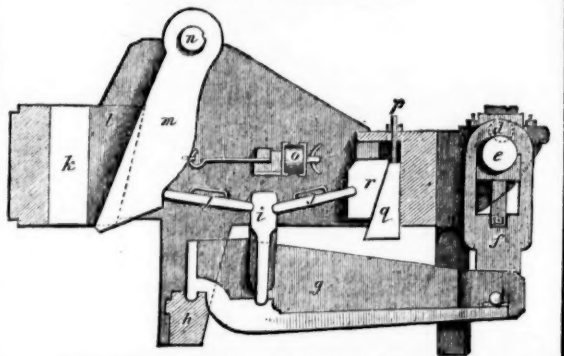
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.  
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-  
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK AXLES,  
SHAFTS and  
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, T. TURTON  
BLISTER STEEL, FILE MARKED  
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED  
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON  
Locomotive Engines, Railway Carriage and Wagon  
Springs and Buffers.

**SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**  
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,  
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

**PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.**  
ONLY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED (London, 1862; Dublin, 1865).  
THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, BATTERSEA WORKS,  
LONDON, S.W., have just received from Messrs. James Milne and Son, Gas-Meter  
Manufacturers, Edinburgh, one of their PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES  
(capacity 70 lbs) from which has been obtained 93 heats. Messrs. Milne and Son say  
"the largest number they have ever taken out of a crucible."  
Price Lists, Testimonials, &c., on application.

**CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.**  
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,  
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER.**  
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,  
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND  
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in  
California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the  
United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years  
and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or  
both of the jaws by a convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers  
worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found  
making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an  
infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

*Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.*—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple  
an article, but now think it money well spent. **WILLIAM HUNT.**

*Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.*—The stone breaker does its work admirably  
crushing the hardest stones and quartz. **WM. DANIEL.**

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine  
road metal, free from dust. **Messrs. ORD and MADISON.**

*Kirkcaldy Hall, near Wigan.*—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of  
limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. **JOHN LANCASTER.**

*Oreoca, Ireland.*—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons  
of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. **WM. G. ROBERTS.**

*General Fremont's Mines, California.*—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of  
the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold  
your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine  
for this estate. **SILAS WILLIAM.**

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—  
**H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY**  
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.  
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION FOR**

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE  
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested capital and reserved fund, £500,000.  
Annual income, £85,000.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £5, secures £1000 in case of Death, or £50 per week  
while laid up by injury.

For particulars apply to the Local Agents, at the Railway Stations, and  
OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.  
**W. J. VIAN, Sec.**

**FORM OF "TACK-NOTE."**  
OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.

Many enquiries have been made during the past few months for the form of Tack-  
Note published at the Mining Journal Office, to which the answer "out of print" and  
"reprinting" has been returned. The form may now be had upon application to the  
bookseller to whom orders have been given, or will be forwarded direct from our office  
on receipt of a remittance of 5s. by Post-office order.

London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

**CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR**  
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts  
and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic,  
unbiased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North  
Staffordshire districts, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of  
the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general in-  
formation in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Lon-  
don, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of  
"The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free) ..... £3 2 0  
Half-year (post free) ..... 1 10  
Quarter of a year (post free) ..... 0 10 6

Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.  
**CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.**

THE COUNTY PAPER.—County advertisements inserted by Authority of the  
Court of Quarter Sessions.

**THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural,**

and General Advertiser for Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley,  
Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the pub-  
lication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of  
advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the an-  
nouncements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the  
country, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other  
so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports  
of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and all trade interests  
of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not ne-  
glected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with  
other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed  
"To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesdydderwen, Mold.

**THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND**

MIDDLEBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ  
of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime  
District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since  
its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Dur-  
ham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Adver-  
tisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BAZZ, Southgate, Hartlepool.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,**

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on  
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg most especially to call the attention  
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of  
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both  
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE.  
CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAIL-  
WAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,  
WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign  
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-  
HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 7 ton BOILERS,  
in good condition.

**PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,**  
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**ELLIS LEVER,**  
PATENTEE,  
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

**TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE**  
COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)  
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.  
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST  
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,  
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.  
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.  
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY  
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a  
period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
WESTMINSTER.

**THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND**  
WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.  
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT and Sons.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, and RAILWAY  
IRONWORK of every description.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED  
PAYMENTS EXTENDING over a period of from THREE to TEN YEARS.

A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be  
LET ON HIRE.

MANUFACTORY AND CHIEF OFFICES.—SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

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**THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT  
and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED  
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES,  
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS  
OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,  
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING  
MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS.  
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAIL-  
WAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.  
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.  
**JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.**

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for  
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire  
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping  
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.  
WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.  
London Agent.—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

**COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.**  
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements,  
perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY  
TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the  
West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to  
CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN  
the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8,  
Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.**—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason  
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that  
they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may  
MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any  
such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

**Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.**

**JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,**  
CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.

Manufacturers of every description of  
**IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,**  
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

**PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,**  
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCT-  
ORS, STEAM-PLUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent  
steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.  
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.  
CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

**Swan Rope Works.**

**GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,**  
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE  
ROPE FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER  
AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF  
STRENGTH.

**BLASTING.**  
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS  
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,  
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,  
**THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,**  
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

**First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society,**  
**Falmouth, 1864.**

**CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,**  
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR  
IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to  
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and  
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en-  
ormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE  
Tavistock Devon.

**IMPORTANT TO BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND**

OTHERS.—THE ONLY MEDAL FOR CRUCIBLES (London, 1862; and Dublin,  
1865), was AWARDED to the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

The GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES manufactured by the  
PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY consists in their capability of  
melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-  
ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the  
EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 93 meltings. These Crucibles never crack, become  
heated much more rapidly than any other description, require only one annealing, may  
be used any number of times without further trouble, change of temperature does not  
affect them, the metal is fused much more rapidly, saving 1 lb. fuel, labour, waste, &c.

In these respects it is contended that, comparing the Patent Plumbago with the com-  
mon Crucible, the saving of metal and fuel is equivalent to the cost of the Patent Plumbago  
Crucible.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for  
the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working  
of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to  
save nearly 14 tons of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting  
much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from  
mixture with iron.

Prices, &c., forwarded on application to  
**THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,**  
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



**JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS**  
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron  
tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-  
NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED  
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their  
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.  
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the**  
PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNA-  
TIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION  
held in Paris, in 1855.



**BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.**  
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS  
of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the  
name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their man-  
ufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public  
to the following announcement:—

EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them ha  
TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOW-  
DER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE  
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Dublin, 1865.

**THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,**  
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W., draw attention to the following  
opinions of their Patent Crucibles:

Brass Founders, Gas-Meter, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturers,  
Milton House, Edinburgh, December 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used for the last three years your Patent Plumbago Crucibles,  
and find them in every respect superior to any that we have used.

Your obedient servants, **JAMES MILNE AND SON.**

Coleford, July 2, 1860.

For iron and brass melting, your pots are worth double the value of any other melting  
pots ever brought into this market, and for these purposes we think them invaluable.

Yours truly, **ROBERT MUSHET.**

Glass-Works, near Birmingham, October 15, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Patent Plumbago  
Crucible, which we have been using for nearly twelve months past.

We have made on the average about 30 meltings in a crucible, often exceeding that  
number, and occasionally making as high as 60 meltings.

The properties they possess of bearing a sudden change of temperature without injury  
renders them particularly valuable.

Your obedient servants,  
**CHANCE BROTHERS AND CO.**

Greenwich, June 27, 1864.

We have tried your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, and although the first cost is high,  
we can testify to their being the safest and most economical we have ever used.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,  
**JOHN PENN AND SON.**

Queen's Cross Brass Foundry, Dudley, June 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—We have much pleasure in giving our testimony to the great superiority  
of your crucibles. We have constantly used them for the last four years, and find that  
we can melt with one of the 10-lb. crucibles from 36 to 40 cwt. of our steel mixture  
for bearings, which we consider tries the pots much more than the ordinary brass or  
gun-metal. There is also a very considerable saving in fuel and time, as we now make  
one furnace do the same work that two formerly did with old pots. There is also much  
less waste from oxidation, in consequence of the metal being so quickly melted; and,  
after having tried many kinds, we have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing them to  
be the best and most economical crucibles that can be used, and as long as the quality  
is as good as it has hitherto been we shall on no account think of using any others.

We are, dear Sirs, faithfully yours,  
**W. WESTLEY AND SON.**

Price List, &c., on application to  
**BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.**

**CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),**  
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,  
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,  
HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.

**BORING TOOLS.**

Boring Tools of every description, for Testing  
Ground and for Artesian Wells.

**Improved Double-action Pumps.**

Full Information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic  
Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior  
manufacture—may be had on application.

**BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,**  
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY  
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAIN-  
AGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of  
mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in ge-  
neral, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever  
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump  
is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that ac-  
cidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than  
any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the  
working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of  
durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic  
machine water can be raised economically from wells of any  
depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other  
motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following  
statement presents some of the results obtained by this hy-  
draulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less  
than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility  
and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest in-  
jury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every ob-  
ject of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or at-  
tention.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST

## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91	8 0	—	—	—	Aug. 1865
10000	British Sate Company [L.]	7	0 0	—	—	—	Aug. 1865
1000	Bryon Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	12	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1200	Bryon Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	30	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
167	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15	8 7	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn	15	16	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
128	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
167	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	128	17 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3	15 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6144	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	2	14 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
8000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinnar	2	15 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3	9 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
2800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	3	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
5000	Great Laxey (lead), Christow	3	18 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Christow	3	18 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
5000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [L.]	4	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1024	Herdston (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.]	3	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
4000	Hingston Down (copper), [S.E.]	5	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18	18 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4	16 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
2000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	28	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
20000	Miner's Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	New Birch Tor and Vintners (tin)	1	6 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
600	Pant-y-Glen (silas), [L.] [500 £100 pd.]	100	200	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
300	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	34	32 34	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
512	South Darren (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1	6 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	South Darren (lead), [L.] [S.E.]	3	6 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
8000	Wh. Chiverton (id.), Ferranabuloe [S.E.]	47	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
400	Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	8	2 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	8	2 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1024	Wh. Exmouth (lead), Chisow	20	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1024	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon	20	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4	6 6	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	3	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	1	0 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
2000	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
1840	Wh. Trevelyan (tin), Liskeard [S.E.]	5	17 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
7000	Wicklow (copper), [L.]	2	10 0	—	—	—	Jan. 1866

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10	0 0	—	—	—	Dec. 1864
3000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2	6 0	—	—	—	Dec. 1864
1248	Boscawell (tin, copper), St. Just	6	15 0	—	—	—	May 1865
400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20	10 0	—	—	—	May 1865
1800	Brishan Hematite Iron [L.]	8	6 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1-00	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	19	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
256	Conduroff (cop., tin), Camborne	76	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18	18 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
42000	Copper Miners of England [2000 £22 paid, 40000 £100 paid.]	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1024	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	9	17 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
12800	Dryke Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2	1 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
3000	Dyring (tin), [L.]	12	6 6	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24	2 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
10240	Gunnislake (Citters' Adit) (copper)	4	3 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
3000	Mossy-Safe (lead) [L.]	20	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
6400	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	3	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
2500	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
5000	North Trevelyan (copper), St. Agnes	1	9 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	13	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
177	Pelbrock (tin), St. Agnes	15	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
512	Polbreton (tin), St. Agnes	8	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
512	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth	9	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
400	St. Francis (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18	9 2	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
4000	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8	15 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
512	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	15	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
256	Vigra and Clogau (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	38	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1000	West Basset (copper), Gwinnar	2	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin), [L.] [S.E.]	7	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3	0 6	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8	10 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13	17 6	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36	2 6	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
90	Wheal Ophir (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
3044	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwinnar	6	11 3	—	—	—	Nov. 1864
5000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1864

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	7	0 0	11 1/2	11 11 1/2	2	2 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	0 0	17	16 18	101	0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	3 1/2	—	1	3 4	0 30	Feb. 1865
10000	Gonnas (lead) [L.] [S.E.] paid, 8000 £1 paid	2	0 0	—	—	—	7 1/2	per cent. per annum.	—
10000	Linnare (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	2 1/2	—	11	6 1/2	0 30	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitania (Portugal) [S.E.]	2	0 0	—	—	1	7 0	3 0	June, 1865
9275	New Wildberg (lead)	2	0 0	—	—	0	12 0	0 2	Aug. 1865
50000	Pannicello (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	3	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontigbaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	30	0 0	—	—	2	19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1	0 0	1 1/2	—	0	14 6	0 10	Jan. 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	0	0 3	0 3	Jan. 1866
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15	0 0	55	53 55	6	0 0	0 0	Dec. 1865
50000	Victoria (London) [L.] [S.E.]	25000	75	6d. pd.]	—	—	—	10	per cent.
40000	West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	0	19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quanganen Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), S. Australia	6	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copado Mining Company, Chili [L.] [S.E.]	16	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	18	14 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Engish and Australian	5	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10245	Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	5	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Yudamamuta (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0	8 0	—	—
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1	5 0	—	—
30000	Chonales (lead and silver), Nicaragua [L.] [S.E.]	1	10 0	—	—
10000	Copado Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10	0 0	—	—
800	Copper Miners' Co. of S. Australia [L.] [S.E.]	150	470	—	—
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0	0 0	—	—
80000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2	10 0	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.E.]	4	10 0	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	6	0 0	—	—
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	—	—
60000	Frontier and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	1	5 0	—	—
80000	Great Northern (lead), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1	11 0	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, S. New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	8	0 0	—	—
24000	Hirdston (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	25	0 0	—	—
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	25	0 0	—	—
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	—	—
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L.] [S.E.]	6000	25	—	—
80000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—
18000	Ore (copper) New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	5000	fully paid	—	—
15000	Pachma Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [L.] [S.E.]	100	0 0	—	—
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	8	19 0	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [S.E.]	6000	25	—	—
50000	Rosa Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	3	0 0	—	—
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5	0 0	—	—
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	5	0 0	—	—
30000	Val Antigua (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	—	—
6000	Val Sannus (silver, copper, and lead) [L.] [S.E.]	5	0 0	—	—
5000	Valladolid Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	15	0 0	—	—
50000	Vallancas (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0	12 6	—	—
4500	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £5 pd.]	—	—	—	—
6000	Western Africa Maichite (copper) [L.]	110	0 0	—	—
8900	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—
7000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1	0 0	—	—

## PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead), [L.]	5	0 0.	..	..
4000	Bedford Consols (cop.), Tavistock.	2	11 0.	..	..
8200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	1	0 0.	..	..
500	Hillins (lead)	30	0 0.	..	..
6000	Bollinger Hill Consols (copper)	0	5 0.	..	..
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1	12 6.	..	..
200	Brynmor Hall (tin), Flint	28	0 0.	..	..
500	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint	28	0 0.	..	..
30000	Caldbeck Fells (lead), [L. £2]	0	15 0.	..	..
1000	Camboorne Vein & Wh. France	1	2 10.	..	..
8000	Cape Cornwall (wh.), [L. £2]	1	15 0.	..	..
12000	Cardon & Phoenix Consols, [L. £1]	0	12 0.	..	..
214	Cardon Consols (cop.), St. Cleer	30	3 6.	..	..
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1	18 0.	..	..
4000	Cardigan Consols, [L. £2]	10	0 0.	..	..
600	Cardiganshire (lead), [L. £2]	10	0 0.	..	..
2023	Carnyarth (tin), St. Just	4	18 0.	..	..
30000	Caryafort (3200 £24 pd., 16800 16s. pd.)	..	..	..	..
6000	Cashwell (lead), [L. £3]	2	10 0.	..	..
60000	Cassell & Carnadoch (lead), [L. £1]	0	8 6.	..	..
2000	Caughlan (tin), Flint	2	12 0.	..	..
2500	Central Snailwell (lead), [L. £5]	3	8 0.	..	..
16000	Central Snailwell (lead), [L. £5]	3	8 0.	..	..
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	7	17 6.	..	..
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead), [L. £2]	4	6 0.	..	..
4000	Clara Unit, Penterwyd, [L. £3]	2	10 0.	..	..
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0	1 1.	..	..
87	Cliff & Wentworth (tin), cop.	34	12 0.	..	..
2000	Clovenoe Wood (cop.), [L.]	5	0 0.	..	..
16000	Coalbrookdale (lead), [L. £5000 16s. pd., 10700 16s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
50000	Connerne (cop.), [L. £2]	1	0 0.	..	..
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin (tin)	29	9 0.	..	..
861	Craner (copper), Camborne	3	5 0.	..	..
5000	Craner and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3	5 0.	..	..
2000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	3	1 0.	..	..
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan	5	11 0.	..	..
8000	Crowan & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]	0	2 6.	..	..
3000	Crowlwin (lead), Llanidloes	1	13 0.	..	..
4000	Cudra (cop.), St. Austell	4	12 6.	..	..
50000	Dale (lead), N. Stafford	..	..	..	..
1000	Darren (lead), [L.] Cardigan	9	4 0.	..	..
4074	Devon and Cornwall (cop.)	6	6 3.	..	..
1026	Devon Wheel Loops (cop.) [L.]	12	0 0.	..	..
456	Ding Dong (tin), Guulva	48	14 6.	..	..
5000	Dolfrwynog (gold), [L. £1]	0	15 0.	..	..
1000	Dundak (copper), lead, [L. £1]	0	10 0.	..	..
1000	Eaglebrook (lead), [L. £30]	17	0 0.	..	..
4000	East Bassett and Tin (tin)	5	0 0.	..	..
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0	6 6.	..	..
2000	East Buller (tin), [L. £2]	2	0 0.	..	..
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	4	3 0.	..	..
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Kenwyn	5	0 6.	..	..
5000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2	19 0.	..	..
5000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedd (cop.)	8	12 6.	..	..
5000	E. Lacey (s.-id.), Cardinham	2	17 6.	..	..
5000	E. Lacey (s.-id.), [L. £3]	3	2 6.	..	..
5000	E. Polberth (tin), [L. £3]	14000	12s. 6d. pd.	..	..
986	E. Providence (tin), Ury Lel.	4	12 9.	..	..
5000	East Trevaun (tin), [L. £2]	0	10 0.	..	..
5000	East Snaefell (lead), [L. £3]	2	0 0.	..	..
610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0	11 0.	..	..
5000	East Tamar (silver-lead)	0	6 8.	..	..
256	East Toigars (copper), Redruth	96	0 0.	..	..
5000	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Agnes	12	17 0.	..	..
5000	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.), Clever	3	2 6.	..	..
4048	E. Wheal Grylls (tin), cop.	3	2 6.	..	..
5000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis, [S. E.]	11	3 0.	..	..
5000	E. Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5	1 6.	..	..
1000	Ellen Unit (cop., zinc), [L. £2]	1	0 0.	..	..
444	Esther Unit (tin), Cardingham	0	6 3.	..	..
100	For Land and Mineral Rights	145	0 0.	..	..
5000	Fosterne Consols	0	13 6.	..	..
5000	Fowey Consols (cop.) Twardreath	4	15 0.	..	..
5000	Frederic Hill Wagon (cop.)	..	..	..	..
5000	Furdon (cop.), [L. £5000 4 10s. pd.]	..	..	..	..
928	Garden, Morvah (copper)	5	7 9.	..	..
5000	Garlinda Unit (tin), Wendron	5	7 7.	..	..
5000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3	5 6.	..	..
5000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4	0 0.	..	..
1000	Glan Alan (lead), Mold [L.]	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	Glasgow Cardon Consols (cop.)	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	Golgothrie Hill, Breage [L. £4]	1	13 6.	..	..
5000	Golch Hill (lead), Flimeth	1	13 6.	..	..
44	Gonsenna (copper), St. Cleer	5	2 0.	..	..
5000	Gothic (silver-lead), [L.]	2	10 0.	..	..
58	Graham & St. Aub. (cop.) [S. E.]	67	0 0.	..	..
5000	Great Brigant (cop.), Redruth	6	18 0.	..	..
5000	Great Cardon (cop.), St. Ives	3	4 0.	..	..
5000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2	5 0.	..	..
5000	Great East Lovell (tin), Helston	1	10 0.	..	..
5000	Great Moxa (copper), [L. £2]	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	Great North Down (copper)	4	18 0.	..	..
5000	Gt. Northern of Ireland [L. £1]	0	10 0.	..	..
5000	Gt. No. Lacey (L. of Man) [L. £1]	6	10 0.	..	..
5000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-id., blende)	2	8 6.	..	..
5000	Gt. S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	1	8 0.	..	..
5000	Gt. So. Toigars (cop.), Redruth	0	14 6.	..	..
5000	Great Treague Consols (cop.)	0	5 0.	..	..
5000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	7	17 6.	..	..
5000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	7	17 6.	..	..
5000	Gt. Wh. Bury (cop., tin), Kamb	15	19 6.	..	..
5000	Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage	2	2 0.	..	..
5000	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin), cop.	1	10 0.	..	..
5000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]	2	0 0.	..	..
5000	Green Hurth (lead), [L. £1]	0	1 0.	..	..
5000	Grit and Stapley (lead), [L.]	10	0 0.	..	..
5000	Grylls Wheel Florence (tin)	1	6 6.	..	..
5000	Grylls Park Consol., Llanrwst	1	6 6.	..	..
5000	Haitenbeck (cop.), [L. £2]	14	6 13.	..	..
5000	Harwood (id.), Durbin	0	6 0.	..	..
5000	Havan (id.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4	5 0.	..	..
5000	Hawkmoor (tin), cop., Calstock	3	11 6.	..	..
5000	Hazel Grove (sil.-id.), [L. £1]	7	6 6.	..	..
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	4	0 0.	..	..
5000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0	17 0.	..	..
5000	Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington	5	7 6.	..	..
5000	Kilmorey (lead)	28	0 0.	..	..
5000	Lead Breage [S. E.]	3	13 0.	..	..
5000	Landrev (L. £2) [L. £1]	1	8 6.	..	..
5000	Lanivet (copper), lead	1	8 6.	..	..
5000	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin), [L.]	13	13 4.	..	..
5000	Lelant Cons. (tin), Ury Lelant	35	0 0.	..	..
5000	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2	10 0.	..	..
5000	Liantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4	10 0.	..	..
5000	Long Lake (lead), Flint	6	15 0.	..	..
5000	Lowark (id.), Denbigh [L.]	3	11 0.	..	..
5000	Mandlin (cop.), Westwithall	7	9 0.	..	..
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	4	1 6.	..	..
5000	Miners Western Boundary [L. £1]	0	2 6.	..	..
5000	Mollard (cop.), S. Moulton	3	13 0.	..	..
5000	Nanglies (tin), cop., Kea	23	15 0.	..	..
5000	Nanteos (lead), [L. £1]	0	10 0.	..	..
5000	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6	10 0.	..	..
5000	New Clifford (cop.) [L. £1]	1	10 0.	..	..
5000	New Cornish (3000 £1 paid, 1800 12s. paid)	..	..	..	..
5000	N. Crow Hill (tin), St. Stephen	3	9 0.	..	..
5000	New East Birch Tor (cop.)	1	2 6.	..	..
5000	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistock	0	9 6.	..	..
5000	Nether Heath (lead), Duffon	1	1 0.	..	..
5000	New Hendra (tin), cop., Breage	10	11 0.	..	..
5000	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0	16 0.	..	..
5000	New Rosewarne (cop.), [L.]	3	10 0.	..	..
5000	New S. Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer	0	16 6.	..	..
5000	New Trebuck (copper)	0	14 0.	..	..
5000	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	8	4 0.	..	..
5000	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50	0 0.	..	..
5000	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2	1 6.	..	..
5000	New Wheel Lovell (tin)	1	1 0.	..	..
5000	New Wheel Martha (cop.) [L.]	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	48	0 40.	..	..
5000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Unit (tin)	0	8 6.	..	..
5000	North Buller (tin), [L. £2]	28	10 0.	..	..
5000	North Chiverton (lead)	19	0 0.	..	..
5000	North Devon (sil.-id.), [L. £1]	0	14 0.	..	..
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3	13 6.	..	..
5000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	4	2 4.	..	..
5000	North France (copper)	4	2 6.	..	..
5000	N. Granbler (cop.), Redruth	5	19 0.	..	..
5000	N. Hallenbeige (3000 £1 pd., 6000 8s. 6d. pd.)	..	..	..	..
5000	North Jax (tin, silver-lead)	2	14 0.	..	..
5000	N. K. Hill (tin), [L. £2]	10	3 0.	..	..
5000	N. Levant (tin), cop., St. Just	10	3 0.	..	..
5000	North Minera (lead)	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	N. Phoenix (cop.), Llanidloes	4	4 0.	..	..
5000	700 N. Roskare (cop.), Camborne	41	5 0.	..	..
5000	6144 North Roskare (copper)	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	2000 N. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	5	10 0.	..	..
5000	6000 N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), [L. £1]	4	18 0.	..	..
5000	5810 North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S. E.]	3	0 0.	..	..
5000	5000 N. Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	7100 N. Wh. Robert, S. Spiney	4	7 11.	..	..
5000	12288 Okei Tor (cop.), Calstock	2	0 0.	..	..
5000	9000 Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	1	5 0.	..	..
5000	6400 Par Consols (copper) [S. E.]	1	14 0.	..	..
5000	6000 Par & St. Blazey Cons. (tin), cop.	1	16 0.	..	..
5000	8466 Padan-and-area (tin), Redruth	4	19 6.	..	..
5000	5000 Padan Consols (tin), St. Just	5	3 0.	..	..
5000	5000 Penhale Wheel Vor (tin), cop.	1	15 0.	..	..
5000	5000 Penhale (tin), [L. £2]	2	0 0.	..	..
5000	512 Penhale Moor (silver-lead)	9	10 0.	..	..
5000	6000 Penarth (sil.-id.), Merion [L.]	2	7 0.	..	..
5000	2000 Penterwyd (lead), [L. £30]	22	10 0.	..	..
5000	10000 Prince Arthur Cons. (lead), [L.]	2	0 0.	..	..
5000	12800 Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0	8 6.	..	..
5000	6000 Prosper Unit (tin), St. Hilary	8	4 0.	..	..
5000	6000 Redmor (tin), Callington	1	9 6.	..	..
5000	6000 Roaring Water [L. £3]	2	0 0.	..	..
5000	6000 Roineale Lacey (lead), [L. £2]	4	0 0.	..	..
5000	5000 Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0	11 0.	..	..
5000	6000 Restrigian (iron), St. Wenn	..	..	..	..
5000	2000 Rosefield and Tolcarne [L. £10]	5	0 0.	..	..
5000	3998 Rosewarne Consols (copper)	5	2 6.	..	..
5000	6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransom	3	8 6.	..	..
5000	3848 Rosewarne United (cop., tin)	3	16 11.	..	..
5000	6000 Rosewarne (copper), Camborne	2	10 0.	..	..
5000	667 Rosewarne (copper), Camborne	3	0 0.	..	..
5000	8000 Segelinas, Montgomery [L. £5]	6	5 0.	..	..
5000	30000 Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L. £1]	..	..	..	..
5000	4000 S. Hithery Wheel Metal (tin)	3	17 6.	..	..
5000	12000 S. Stridgill Cons. (cop.) [S. E.]	1	6 6.	..	..
5000	6000 S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	1	0 0.	..	..
5000	512 South Bassett (cop.), Gwennap	2	0 8.	..	..
5000	5000 South Bryn Gwlog (lead)	7	0 0.	..	..
5000	5000 So. Buller (cop.), Gwennap	0	14 0.	..	..
5000	1024 South Callington (silver-lead)	5	7 6.	..	..
5000	4096 S. Cardon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4	19 0.	..	..
5000	6000 South Carn Breage (cop.)	8	10 6.	..	..
5000	5128 S. Condurrow (tin), cop., Camb.	3	9 6.	..	..
5000	2183 Son. Crenver (cop.), Crownan	12	9 0.	..	..
5000	5000 S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Cons.	2	14 6.	..	..
5000	5000 So. Emouath (id.), Christow	2	17 0.	..	..
5000	5000 S. Fozzard (id.), Isle of Man [L. £5]	3	0 0.	..	..
5000	2000 South Gorland (copper)	6	0 0.	..	..
5000	1024 S. Herodasford (lead) Liskeard	9	12 6.	..	..
5000	96 South Kilmorey (lead)	23	10 0.	..	..
5000	2000 South Lovell (tin), Wendron	3	5 0.	..	..
5000	4000 S. Minera (lead), [L. £5]	5	0 0.	..	..
5000	96 South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27	0 0.	..	..
5000	5325 So. Phoenix (cop.), Llanidloes	7	1 4.	..	..
5000	30210 South of Scotland [L. £1]	..	..	..	..
5000	5000 So. Haller (cop.), Llanidloes	24	10 1		